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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XVIII NO. 72- BOMBAY TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA.

IS MAHATMA TO BE PROSECUTED FOR BREACH OF LAW?

—:o:—

More Than 80 Village Officials Resign.

13TH DAY OF THE NATIONAL PILGRIMAGE.

Mass Civil Disobedience After Reaching Jalalpur.

ADVICE TO VILLAGE ELDERS.

"Your Days Are Few But Don't Impede Country's March To Progress."

LONDON, Mar. 24.

In the House of Commons, during question time, Mr. Bracken asked whether the Government of India had considered Mahatma Gandhi's recent statements in support of Civil Disobedience campaign with a view to prosecution for breach of law, and if so, what action it was intended to take.

Mr. Benn replied that the policy of the Government of India in this and kindred matters was announced by Lord Irwin on 25th January.—Reuter.

Monday, the thirteenth day of his march Mahatma and his Satyagrahi "Army" observed as a day of silence and rest at Sumani. Addressing a meeting of villagers on his arrival at Sumani on Sunday night Gandhiji congratulated the headman and other village officials who had resigned. So far 80 village officials have tendered resignations of their jobs.

The A.I.C.C. members who had conference with Mahatmaji at Jambusar in a statement to the press state that Gandhiji means to call the nation to mass civil disobedience by April 6., the day after he reaches Jalalpur.

Gandhiji's programme for the Broach district is well planned. Reports of volunteers in hundreds flocking to Gandhiji's colours are pouring in from all sides.

Bengal has taken the lead in breaking the Salt Act. Some 15 peasants and 2 women were convicted for preparing contraband salt.

Benares has opened three centres for enlisting volunteers for the Swaraj "Army."

The ranks of the Bombay National "Militia" are daily swelling.

CAMP, Samni, March 24.

Mahatma Gandhi and party arrived here last night. Gandhiji addressed a public meeting, and exhorted the Police Patels to stick to their resignations at any cost He said he had received many letters from women requesting for his permiission to join in the march. But he replied that he did not want to include them just at the present stage. They must however, keep themsives in readiness.

He appealed to help him with Volunteers in great numbers. If they do not actively help him, let them not at least impede his progress.

A Police Patel of this place has has resigned. To-day being Gandhiji's day of silence, the party will stop here to-day and resume the march to-morrow morning.

MORE MEN ILL.

Mr. Sunderam Reddi of Madras, came here and saw Mahatma Gandhi, and presented him with a purse of Rs. 1,000.

Mr. Karag Bahadur Singh and wto more Volunteers are unwell and they have been removed to Broach. The The total number of sick among the Satyagrahis Volunteers on march comes to fifteen.—Free Press.

JALALPUR'S RESPONSE.

—:o:—

Govt. Officers' Total Eclipse.

SURAT, March, 24.

Sjt. Rajagopalacharya, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Miss Mithubehn visited Dandi this morning with Mr. Mahadev Desai. The complete boycott of Government workers by the villagers is foregoing them to stay their hands at Dandi. Foodstuff, and even water is not available. These have to be brought from Navsari.

The Assistant Collector Mr. Jewell and Mr. Almaulla of Bardoli fame are reported to have been transferred to Jalalpur Taluka.

LEADERS VISIT BARDOLI.

A meeting of the Jalalpur Taluka workers was held this morning, for settling plans of work. It was resolved that Volunteers should be stationed in all the villages of the Taluka, and that Camps should to he erected at Sisodar, Jalalpur and various other villagers of the taluka. Enthusiastic response is received from the people.

Sjt. Rajagopalachar, Mr. K. F. Nariman, and Mrs. Kamaladevi visited Bardoli and Surat. They will also be addressing a mass meeting this evening.—Free Press.

"TRAITORS TO INDIA."

—:o:—

Gandhiji's Exhortation.

BROACH, Mar. 24.

Mahatma Gandhi and party are halting to-day for rest at Samni.

Addressing a public meeting last night at this village Gandhiji congratulated the headman who had resigned and gave him the option to withdraw his resignation within twelve hours if it was given through pressure brought on him Mahatmaji said since he had started on his march he had received over 80 resignations. There was a press report that many of them had been given through pressure and withdrawn. Those who had withdrawn their resignations were traitors to the country. They were not bound to resign.

Mahatma Gandhi then exhorted men and women to enrol themselves as volunteers and said that classes had been opened for training of men as well as women.—A. P.

Progress Of National Pilgrimage.

—:o:—

13TH DAY.

The following is Mahatma's programme in Broach District.

Monday: Day of silence passed at Samani.

Tuesday: Tralsa and Derol;

Wednesday: Broach and Ankleshwar;

Thursday. Sajed and Mangrol;

Friday: Rayama.

"SOLDIERS OF SWARAJ".

—:o:—

Form Of Pledge.

Dr. N. S. Hardikar, Secretary-General of the All-India Volunteer Board, issues the following statement to the Press:—

The following, which has been drafted by the Working Committee and approved by Mahatma Gandhi at Jambusar, is to be a common pledge for the whole of the country and as such all pledges which were being used heretofore have been cancelled. Those who have signed stiffer pledges than the one now drafted should not be asked to sign this pledge again. Their names should be registered as pledged volunteers. Others will have to sign this new pledge before they join the campaign.

All Provincial Volunteer Boards of the Hindustani Seva Dal should place their services unreservedly at the disposal of the Satyagraha Committees of their respective provinces and should help them in conducting the civil resistance campaign.

PLEDGE FOR SATYAGRAHIS.

1. I desire to join the Civil Resistance Campaign for the Independence of India undertaken by the National Congress.

2. I accept the Creed of the National Congress, that is, "the attainment of Purna Swarajya (complete independence) by the people of India by all peaceful and legitimate means."

3. I am ready and willing to go to jail and undergo all other sufferings and penalties that may be inflicted on me in this campaign.

4. I shall not seek, in case I am sent to jail, any monetary help for my family from the Congress funds.

5. I shall implicitly obey the orders of those who are in charge of the campaign.

ONWARD MARCH OF INDIA

—:o:—

Let Elders Not Stop It.

CAMP, BUVA, March 24.

Addressing a public meeting this afternoon, Mahatma Gandhi said that he had learnt about the difference which existed between the elders and the youngmen of the village, in the matter of his reception. The elders, it is stated, wanted to remain aloof, while the youngsters wanted to participate in the reception. He would like to speak to the youngsters first.

TRY TO CONVINCE.

He would ask them to respect the feelings of the elders and try to convince them, but in no way despise them. If the youths failed to convince them, he ought not have been invited. Because he was under the impression that in every village he halted, it was with the implied consent of the villagers.

ELDERS CAN'T STOP.

To the elders he said that they

(Continued on Page 8.)

SATYAGRAHA IN RAE BARELI.

—:o:—

To Start From April 4.

(From A Correspondent.)

RAE BARELI, Mar. 24.

The Rae Bareli District Congress Committee in a meeting today decided to start Satyagraha on the 4th April. A Committee has been appointed to decide the issue on which and the place where Civil Disobedience may be started. Permission has been applied for from the Provincial Congress Committee. The District Congress Committee will observe the week, from 24th to 31st March, as the Satyagraha week and meetings will be held over the District. Enrolment of volunteers is proceeding. An Inquiry Committee has been formed on behalf of the Labour Research Department of the Indian National Congress to tour in the District to inquire into the grievances of the 'Kisans,' particularly the recent enhancements in land revenue and to advise on the advisability of starting a no-rent campaign. Great resentment prevails against not releasing Maheshnarainsingh despite the security demanded having been deposited three days ago. The Committee also congratulated Maheshnarain Singh, Kalkaprasad, Rambharose and others who have been sent to jail.

THREE RECRUITING CENTRES FOR SATYAGRAHIS.

—:o:—

Benares Prepares.

BENARES, Mar. 24.

Three recruiting depots for enlisting Satyagrahi volunteers have been opened in the City at the Nagar Congress Committee's office, the Youth League office and the Kashi Vidyapith.

A Satyagrahi Training Camp was also opened yesterday in Kashi Vidyapith. Lectures on the economic condition of India, the Salt Act and the history of different Satyagrahis are being delivered.—Free Press.

BENGAL TAKES THE LEAD.

—:o:—

15 Peasants & 2 Women Convicted For Breaking Salt Act.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 24.

Fifteen peasants including two women were produced before the Diamond Harbour Court on Saturday for contraband salt manufacture for family consumption. The accused were undefended and were fined each man two rupees and each woman annas four each and in default were ordered to undergo two days' simple imprisonment. The fines were not paid.

The women declared before the Court that they were "too poor and shall continue preparing salt in future." On their release to-day, they were received by a large gathering of students and members of the local Bar amidst shouts of Gandhi-ki-jai. They expressed their willingness to join the Civil Disobedience campaign against Salt Act when started.—Free Press.

JOIN GANDHIJI'S CAMPAIGN

—:o:—

Appeal To Indian Youths.

SURAT, March 24.

The Gujrat Youth Conference met here yesterday under the Presidency of Mr. K. F. Nariman. Dr. Khandubhai, President of the Reception Committee appealed to the youths to join Gandhiji's campaign.

The president in the course of his speech tried to rouse the youths to a sense of their duty towards the country.

Mrs. Kamala Devi, Mr. Meherally and others spoke supporting the resolution for joining the Satyagraha movement, and called upon the youths to join the non-violent fight.

Resolutions appreciating Jatin's self-immolation, deciding to go by the way of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to achieve Purna Swaraj and calling upon the youths of Gujarat to join the struggle were passed.

Many volunteers have been enlisted.—Fress Press.

INDIA'S ROLL CALL.

(By Maude Ralston Sharman.)

Dear India, thou Mother of Nations, creeds and men,
Who gave the world religion in days beyond our ken,
Who sent thy blessed saviours to serve in every clime,
And raised up peerless "Walis" and "Gurus" for all time:
Come forth, reveal thy wisdom, unveil that hidden face
We need for our salvation, thy features we would trace.
Come forth unto the nations and settle their disputes,
With love rebuke their hatred, reclaim their war-recruits.

We need such men as Krishna, Mohammed, Buddha, Ram.
We ask, some mighty "Rishi" may answer: "Here I am. . ."
Some Moses, Jesus, Nanak, men hunger to adore,
We ask may stand before us dispensing righteous lore;
Hark: do we hear the answer, who is in our midst
Confounding worldly councils with the simple words Thou bidst?
Who preaches non-resistance, non-violence, non-hate,
While ceasing to co-operate with a degenerate State?

Hail Gandhi! soul of Asia; who works for "Dharam's rule
And calls upon a Higher soul, man's lower self to school,
Who raises high the standard of India's "Avatars"
That shine in matchless splendour from a galaxy of stars,
Who wakens the dissernment, and sets affame the heart
To malt and fuse those differences that keep mankind apart:
In thee, Mahatma Gandhi, we find the man we seek,
Through thee, the Mother answers, we hear "All-India" speak.

We answer to the Roll Call, arise upon our feet,
And pledge ourselves to Gandhi, his life-work to complete,
Elect to be sufficient to meet our daily needs,
And throne a reign of plenty where Independence leads;
United, free in spirit, we move despite our chains,
And wield for war's blunt weapons, fine moral force and brains:
And though we're bound in dungeons, our bodies deemed to die,
Unshackled and triumphant, "We'll live again," we cry.

FINANCE BILL PASSES THIRD READING.

—:o:—

Adjournment Motion Regarding Rangoon Riot Thrown Out.

RANGA IYER'S 'BRAVE' WORDS.

NEW DELHI, March 24.

In the Legislative Assembly today, the Finance Bill passed third reading without division. Sir George, Schuster, in his final appeal before the passing of the Bill, said: "I Remain unshaken in the grounds I have put up. Give me the chance to pass these taxes and see what comes out of them" (Applause.)—A. P.

The Legislative Assembly met to-day to discuss the third reading of the Finance Bill.

Replying to Mr. Sarabhai Haji Mr. Young said it had been decided to publish the Annual Administration reports of the Royal Indian Marine and of the Marine Survey of India. Admiral Walwyn had also instituted the practice of visiting ports other than Bombay with his ships, in order to acquaint the public in those parts with the character and functions of the reorganized Royal Indian Marine Force.

Mr. K. C. Roy asked if Government had any information to communicate regarding Royal Indian Navy Legislation.

WANTED INDICATION.

Mr. Young: The position is Government are awating some indication from this House or public that they should proceed with the Royal Indian Navy Bill which was once rejected by this House.

Mr. Haji: The public are awaiting a signal that the Government's policy in this matter has changed and that they propose to trust the people of this country.

Munshi Iswar Saran raised the question of a successor to Mr. Justice P. R. Das, resigned, and asked whether the appointment of a non-Indian was contemplated.

Sir James Crerar said that no decision had yet been arrived at.

CIVILIAN AGAIN.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt asked why a Provincial Civil Service man who had once officiated had been shunted oc to make place for an I. C. S. man.

Mr. Jinnah suggested that an Indian vacancy should go to an Indian and that if no Indian was avaliable at Patna a qualified Indian should be taken from any part of the country.

Sir James Crerar assured the House that the competent authority would keep all these points in view in makking the selection.

Munshi Ishwar Saran said there was a person in the Patna Bar who had acted as a Judge more than once.

Sir James Crerar: Possibly that is a fact.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION RULED OUT.

In view of the Home Members statement to-day that troops were neither requistioned nor used in the Rangoon riots, the President Mr. V. J Patel ruled out Mr. Jehangir Munshi's adjournment in the Assembly.—A. P.

HOME MEMBER'S EXPLANATION.

NEW DELHI, March 24.

Replying to Mr. Jehangir Munshi's short notice question Sir James Crerar said:—"The report of the Local Government states that a group of persons persisted in parading up and down the street in front of the District Magistrate's court house. They were directed on to the pavement by police, who were keeping the road clear for traffic but they refused to obey.

FOUR ARRESTS.

One of their members was then arrested. The crowd thereupon began throwing stones at the police who cleared the street and the compoudn opposite the Court where the crowd had collected. About an hour later the crowd began to reassemble and were again dispersed. Three members of crowd were arrested of whom one is being prosecuted under Sections 147 and 150 I. P. C.

MANY INJURED.

Latest information shows that 43 persons including 9 police attended hospital for injuries. Mr. S. A. S. Tyebji who attempted to check stone throwing was unfortunately struck by a brick. No fire arms were used and no troops were employed or requisitioned. A force of 125 military police were sent for as a precaution and arrived after order was restored. Fifty military police were also present to assist in preventing the crowd collecting again.

During subsequent hearing of the case no further disturbance was reported. No instructions of the kind indicated by Mr. Munshi in his question are necessary."—

RANGOON ASSAULTS.

A volley of supplementary questions followed from Mr. Munshi and Dewan Chamanlal.

Sir James Crerar pleaded that the matter was "sub-judice" and he could not discuss the details. He said the primary responsibility in the matter was that of the Local Government. There was no occasion for an investigation

(Continued on page 7.)

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET.

MAY.

New York, March. 24.

Previous Closing Rate	15.77
To-day's Opening Rate	15.61
Difference	—.16
To-day's Closing Rate	15.49
Difference	—.28

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Liverpool, March 24.

Previous Closing Rate	8.31
To-day's Opening Rate	8.24
Difference	—.07
To-day's Closing Rate	8.12
Difference	—.19

Broach Expectation Rs. 264

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

London, March 24.

Silver Ready	19	12	0
Lower	0	2	0
Silver Forward	19	10	0
Lower	0	1	0

Tone of market:—India sold,

BOMBAY PRICES.

—:o:—

Bombay, March 24..

1st Settlement	45	8	0
2nd Settlement	45	1	0
3rd Settlement	44	14	0
Spot	54	14	0

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DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

NEW INDIAN DUTIES AND THE COTTON TRADE.

Additional Reason For Bringing Prices Down.

The Indian Budget proposals announced last week include the increase of the cotton piece-goods import duty from 11 to 15 per cent. The Assembly is also asked to approve an additional protective duty of 5 per cent on non-British cotton goods. In Lancashire and in Japan the cotton trade organisations are protesting against the fresh impositions, but opinion is sharply divided as to the probable effects of the duties if adopted.

Referring to the proposals in the course of an address on "Trade with India" on Tuesday Mr. Ainscough, the Senior Trade Commissioner for India and that the proposed additional protective tariff not applicable to Lancashire imports was a most significant gesture on the part of the Government of India. He hoped that Lancashire interests would suspend any strong expression of opinion on the changes until the bill for this protection against non-British goods had been debated in the Legislative Assembly. Any strong expression of British views on this question might do more harm than good, and tend to stiffen opposition in India to the proposal without assisting in any way the interests of the British manufacturer.

An inquiry of prominent merchants engaged in the Indian trade discloses a wide divergence of view as to the probable effect of the new Indian duties on cotton goods, some merchants being inclined to the view that the 5 per cent. preference accorded to British goods was sufficient to counterbalance any unfortunate effects which the increase from 11 per cent. to 15 per cent. in the duty on Lancashire goods might have, while others were equally convinced that the disastrous result of the higher level of duties would be scarcely mitigated at all by the preference concession.

There was also considerable misunderstanding as to what the actual proposals as put forward by Sir George Schuster were and whether the preference was meant to apply to all cotton piece-goods or only to grey cloths. Prevalent opinion, however, was to the effect that the preference in the form of an additional 5 per cent protective duty on non-British goods would apply to all cotton piece-goods subject to a minimum of 3-1/2 annas per pound. This latter provision, it was pointed out, may mean a higher margin of protection than 5 per cent. on some of the cheaper foreign goods, and one merchant stated that for certain Japanese cloths the actual duty paid would work out at the equivalent of 27 per cent 'ad valorem' as cocpared with 15 per cent. paid by equivalent British cloths.

Mr. Nathan Laski is among those who take an optimistic view of the probable effect of the new duties, and he made it clear in an interview with a representative of "The Commercial" that he was not wholly in sympathy with the protests which are now being raised against the new duties, and he was inclined to doubt the wisdom of the action of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce in pursuing the matter. He did not consider the increase of 4 per cent. in the general level of the duty in a very serious light on the ground that the real competition for British goods in India was not so much with the domestic industry as with Japan and Italy. Accordingly he took the view that the value of the 5 per cent. preference might more than counterbalance any adverse effects on Lancashire of the raising of the general duty level on cotton goods.

Mr. Laski, however, admitted that this view must depend upon the interpretation which is given to the preferential duty. "If the preferential system is applied to all goods the new system," he said, "will be very much in our favour, and we shall be able to compete successfully with Italy and Japan in artificial silk and in dyed goods, and we should also be able to compete in some of the finer grey shirtings. If, on the other hand, the new preferential duties apply to cotton alone the new system will do a great deal of harm.

"As regards the 4 per cent. additional duty on British goods I do not think," continued Mr. Laski, "that it will be as serious a blow as some of my friends in the trade think". India, he said, had in the past absorbed larger quantities of yarn and piece goods at higher prices than those which were now charged. Mr. Laski, in conclusion, gave his view that a much more important factor to increase trade with India was to secure a reduction in finishing and packing charges, and that by that means trade could be very greatly expanded. He was willing, however to await the report of the Graham Committee in the hope that they would consider this problem and that its deliberations might lead to securing united action of all sections of the trade.

Another prominent Manchester merchant, taking the opposite point of view, expressed himself very gravely disturbed by the imposition of an additional 4 per cent on British cotton goods in India, whereas he was not at all impressed by the 5 per cent. preference, even though he understood that this was to be applied to all cotton goods. The preferential part of the duty, he remarked, was much the most likely part to be dropped during the subsequent discussion of the tariff, and even if it was retained it would, he thought, not be of much help to Lancashire, certainly not of sufficient value to counterbalance the bad effects of the general increase which he pointed out, would seriously impair the ability of the consumer in India to buy cotton goods from any source. At the same time he remarked that the duty increase was not unexpected and that the trade had not failed to let its feelings on the subject be known in advance. Protests at this stage, he feared, were useless, and might even be positively injurious to the objects they were designed to assist.

CHEAPNESS THE PRINCIPAL CONSIDERATION.

Mr. T M. Ainscough, the Senior Trade Commissioner for India, in a paper to the Society of Arts in London on Tuesday dealt with India as "the greatest market in the world for British goods."

India (he said) is our greatest market, which even in 1928 absorbed ...84,000,000 sterling of British goods—namely, 11-1/2 per cent. of our total exports, 28 per cent of our shipments of cotton piece-goods, 16 per cent. of our shipments of iron and steel, and 19 per cent. of our exports of machinery. The British shipments to India even in that year of depression exceeded those to our next most important market, Australia, by nearly £30,000,000 sterling. It is obvious therefore that the prosperity—indeed almost the very existence—of our basic industries depends directly upon the purchasing power of the 320,000,000 of our fellow-subjects in India.

I have found widespread anxiety as to the reactions of political agitation on our export trade with the market. The alarmist views of a section of the press in this country have created a distinct sense of nervousness among certain manufacturers who are not conversant with the true state of affairs, and are not aware of the sound steady and statesmanlike attitude which is being maintained by the leading organs of the European press in India and by the leaders of the commercial community on the spot.

We are faced with the most disquieting fact that the United Kingdom's share of India's total imports has declined from an average of 63 per cent in the last five pre-war years to less than 45 per cent in the fiscal year 1928-29. I attribute this remarkable fall to four main causes, of which the first two are incidental and the second two are vital:—

First, to the steadily increasing imports into India of certain foodstuffs and raw materials such as sugar, spices, Oriental provisions, raw cotton, raw wool, and raw silk, mineral oils, timber etc. There is a valuable British distributing interest in most of these commodities, but they are not produced in this country.

Secondly, to the temporarily reduced demand for British specialities such as cotton piece-goods, textile machinery, railway plant, and certain other types of machinery which normally form such a large proportion of the total British shipments that any material decrease in the offtake affects the British proportion of the total trade.

Thirdly, to the fact that the Indian market since the war has not yet adjusted itself to the higher post-war level of prices of imported goods. Speaking generally, the great majority of Indian consumers have only a very small margin of means to spend on cotton cloth and other imported commodities. British manufactured goods are usually articles of good quality and fine workmanship, the price of which has advanced in greater proportion than that of most goods owing to the heavy overhead charges and increased labour costs in the United Kingdom. The Indian consumer has, therefore, been forced either to substitute cheaper qualities of foreign or local manufacture or else to practise economy and reduce his requirements, a habit to which he became accustomed during the war and which is likely to continue for some time. The volume of India's requirements is in inverse ratio to their price.

Fourthly, to the onset of foreign competition which now enters into almost every trade, including those which before the war were exclusively British. The reduction in the British share since the war is almost exactly counterbalanced by the increase in the combined share of our principal competitors—Germany, the United States, Japan, Belgium, and Italy. The prominent features of recent years have been intensified German competition in dyes, chemicals, machinery, metals, hardware, cutlery, and the countless cheap products for the bazaar trade; a phenomenal rise in the imports of Japanese cotton and artificialy silk piece-goods; heavier shipments of Belgian iron and steel; larger purchases of Italian cotton and woollen piece-goods and artificial silks; and increased arrivals from the United States of raw cotton, motor vehicles, electrical and other machinery tools, hardware, and high-grade articles for personal and toilet use.

The Indian market may conveniently be divided into two separate and distinct groups. First, there are "the bazaar trades," which include all the imported articles in general use by the vast Indian population, and which are sold to Indian importers and dealers in the bazaars at the ports and large distribution centres throughout the country. In this group price considerations are paramount, and low price and showy appearance are greater desiderata than quality, durability, or even value for money. This group includes cotton and woollen piece-goods and the lower grades of metals hardware, chemicals, &c. It constitutes some 60 per cent. of our trade with India and accounts for almost the whole of the ground which has been lost. Until we can bring down British prices by rationalisation of production and by the adoption of mass distribution it is difficult to see how we can meet the growing competition from the Continent and Japan in this great group of trades.

The second group may be termed "the heavy trades." It comprises iron and steel, machinery, railway, harbour, and public works plant and equipment, engineering and mill stores of all kinds, both for Government use and for the maintenance of India's power stations, industries, mines, and other large-scale enterprises. This group accounts for approximately 30 per cent. of our Indian trade Here we find that the British position rests upon firm bases. The adoption throughout India of British engineering standards has been of material advantage. British reputation for design, quality, and workmanship stands very high. Our leading manufacturing engineers usually either maintain branch organisations in India, staffed by highly trained engineers and commercial men, or attach their own experts to the staffs of their agents. The fact that we have been able generally to maintain our position in this group affords eloquent proof of the value of "service", which is the keynote of success in these trades. At the same time many recent developments tend to threaten our position and call for increased effort and vigilance.

THE BAZAAR TRADE.

The most important individual British contribution to the "bazaar" trade is, as everyone knows, the export of cotton piece-goods. In pre-war days it represented roughly half the value of our total exports to India, and even in these depressed times it accounts for 40 per cent of our trade. The falling-off in the total imports from all sources of cotton piece-goods into India from well over 3,000,000,000 yards in 1913-14 to just under 2,000,000,000 yards in 1927-28, synchronising with a reduction of the British share of that trade during the same period from 97 per cent to 78 per cent., accounts for the anxiety which is being felt in cotton trade quarters with regard to the Indian market. The falling-off in India's takings of imported cotton goods is in inverse ratio to their price. The quantity of cloth available for consumption in the country in 1927-28—ie., the total of imported goods plus India mill production less exports—nearly reached the 1913-14 level. Imported goods, however, had fallen from over three to under two thousand million yards, while Indian mill production had advanced correspondingly from one to well over two thousand million yards. These Indian mill products are quite different types of cloths and cannot be considered to compete—quality for quality. The market has, however, to a large extent forsaken the higher-priced finer bricks and has been driven to substitute the coarser cloths which it can afford. This process of substitution is likely to cotinue until Lancashire prices are on a lower level, but each year that passes tends to make it more difficult to revive the old finer qualities. Japanese competition is incresingly rapidly and covers a constantly widening range of cloths. Since 1913-14 the percentage share of the United Kingdom in the total quantitative imports has fallen from 97 to 78, while that of Japan has advanced from 0.3 to 16.4. The trade in bleached goods is still strongly held (United Kingdom 94.7 per cent. Japan 1 per cent), but in grey goods the percentages are United Kingdom 74.4 and Japan 24.5, and in coloured goods the United Kingdom 69.8 and Japan 20.3 The sudden development by Japan of a large trade in artificial silk and cotton mixture cloths during the past eighteen months is most striking. Japan has forced her way into the Indian market on the score of price and price only. She is able to undersell the products of Indian mills as well as those of Lancashire. So far as can be ascertained, the Japanese do not give extended credit or other special facilities—in fact, their terms are usually for cash. They have, however, standardised on certain qualities, notably of grey shirtings and dhooties, and have brought down their prices to a level which is so far below that of British competing articles that their sale gives the maximum profit of the importer and dealer. It is noteworthy that in these standard grey cloths the Lancashire practice of giving the consumer exactly what he asks for as regard dimensions, construction, borders, headings, &c. has been defeated by Japanese standardisation on a few suitable qualities, the prices of which are so attractive as to overcome all the vested interests in British marks and numbers, which have been established on the market decades.

It seems to me that the remedies for the present state of affairs in India lie mainly in Lancashire itself. The problem to be solved is a production problem rather than one of marketing. Neither Japan nor the Continent employ any more novel or efficient methods of distribution than those of our merchants, who frequently undertake the marketing in India of Continental specialities. Any form of rationalisation of production which will bring down our cloth prices to a competitive level and, at the same time, will not impair our elasticity in meeting the complex and constantly changing demands of an exacting market deserves consideration.—"Manchester Guardian Commercial"

Money Market.

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, March 24.

B. C. RATE:—
T T 1/5 25/32.
D D 1/5 13/16.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16 March.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 27/32 Mail.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 May.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 15th April.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 April/May.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32 Ready.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 29/32 Mail
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16 April
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/16 1/32 Mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/32 April.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 May Monsoon.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 277 3/4.
Banks Selling T T 277 1/4.
Banks Buying T T 276 1/4.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 922
Banks Buying D D 932
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 137.
Banks Buying 60 days' 134 1/2
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 105 1/4.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 133 1/4.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90-3/8
CROSS RATES—
New York/London 4.86 23/32 22nd inst.
Shanghai/London 1/11 1/2 24th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 1/4 22nd inst.
London/Paris 124.25 22nd inst.
London/Belgium 34.890 22nd inst.
London/Switzerland 25.12 22nd inst.
London/Italy 92.95 22nd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steadier.
Gold £4-4-11 21st inst. £4-4-11 22nd inst.
Silver London Ready 19 15/16 21st inst.; 19 7/8 22nd inst.
Silver London Forward 19 5/8, 21st inst. 19 11/16 22nd inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 21st inst. 43 1/2 22nd inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 2 7/32 per cent. 21st inst. 2 7/32 per cent. 22nd inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 2 1/4 per cent. 21st inst. 2 1/4 per cent. 22nd inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 5 1/2 per cent. Nominal.
3 Mos 5 per cent.
6 Mos 4 1/2 per cent.
12 Mos 4 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

HIGHER PRICES THIS SUMMER.

Bombay, March 24.

Messrs. Thos. Msmith and Co. have received the following cable:—

The following cable is to hand from our New York friends:—

"Shorts hedged in May against untenderable cotton causing strength in that option as rumours are afloat that Farm Board might demand delivery against their longs in May. Outcome of this manipulation doubtful but look for higher prices this Summer."

THE SEEDS' TRADERS' ASSN.

—:o:—

Bombay, March 24.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Castorseeds May delivery:—Opening Rs. 45/8. Lowest 45/1/6. Closing Rs. 45/14.

Groundnut Seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 45/14. Lowest Rs. 45, Closing Rs. 46.

BOMBAY MARKET.

—:o:—

Bombay, March 24.

The local market opened steady at Rs. 271 Broach A./M. and advanced to Rs. 271 1/2 but declined to Rs. 267 3/4 on selling by Bazar operators. The local market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—
Broach A./M 266 1/4.
Broach J./A. 278 3/4.
Oomra March 226.
Oomra May 229 1/2.
Oomra July 238.
Bengal March 196.
Bengal May 197 1/2.
Bengal July 203.
Broach A/M. Highest 271 1/2.
Broach A/M. Lowest 266.

MARKET CAUGHT

Bombay, Mar. 24.

The following telegram has been received by Messrs. Dreunan & Co. from their Liverpool friends:—"Market has been caught, Farm Board controlling situation probably prevent runaway by liquidating holdings over sixteen cents."

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Mar. 24.

100 Arjan Khimji Nandarbar 227-1/2
100 Do. Hathras 204-1/2
100 Do. Panipat 200-1/2
100 Do. Hapur 204
300 Centchry Mill Khanwa 230
100 Volkart Bros. Kasganj 193
100 Do. Kasur 193
100 Kotak & Co. Dharwa 229
200 Chacheti T. & Co. Khandwa 230
100 L. K. Vasanji Gujrat 264-1/2
100 A. Damodar Karanja 231
100 S. Joharmal Barwaha 229
100 P. R. Vakharin Khamgaon 231

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Mar. 24.

Bengal 195 March.
Bengal 199 May.
Bengal 206 July.
Broach 269 A./M.
Broach 281 J./A.
Oomra 228 March.
Oomra 232 May.
Oomra 240 July.

SPOT RATE.

Bombay, Mar. 24.

Bengal	207	202	197	191
Sind	212	207	202	196
Punjab	205	200	195	189
Rajputana	207	202	197	191
Broach		269	266	261
Oomra No. 3	236	232	228	224
C. P. No. 1	236	232	228	224
C. P. No. 2	252	248	244	240
Mathia			223	218	213

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Mar. 24.

F. P. Bales.	22-3-30	1929-30
Receipts to date		7824000
„ Yesterday do.		7000
Exports to date do.		5784000
Stock at Ports 21-3-30		1924000
„ Interior Towns do.		1203000
„ Liverpool 21-3-30		1002000
Visible Supply 21-3-30		4753000
Quantity in Sight do.		13152000
„ out of „ 21-3-30		10513000

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

—:o:—

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Mar. 24.
Since 1st Sept.
In full-pressed Bales.
2 days.

		This year.
Khandesh	1,511	265,198
Central India	1,785	327,875
Barsi and Nagar	2,104	209,777
Hederabad-Gaorani	352	67,046
Berar	5,014	566,600
Central Provinces	1,579	307,171
Total Oomras	12,345	1,743,657
Dholera	1,081	97,690
N.-W. Provinces	330	135,799
Rajputana	167	36,924
Sind-Punjab	205	141,795
Broach	5,241	221,351
Coompta & Dharwar		44,726
Westerns-Northerns		15,216
Cocoanada		100
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		7,122
Persian		473
American	1,060	9,931
Egyptian & African		39,204
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		628
Total	20,429	2,494,626

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 20th March.
In full-pressed Bales.
22-3-30

		This year.
Europe a	6,023	496,000
Japan & China	9,767	906,543
Coast Ports	340	11,120
Up-country by Rail		59,164
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		95,958
Total	16,130	1,568,785

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Mar. 24.

3 Months Discounts Rs. 2-7/32 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 2-1/4 per cent.
Bank of England 3 1/2 per cent.
Call Money 5-1/2 per cent.
One month 5 per cent.
Three Months 5 per cent.
Six Months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Dull.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Bombay, Mar. 24.

Remarks:—Mill shares opened higher than the closing quotations of Thursday last. The rise continued for sometime when owing to profit taking they dropped a little. Later on there was again a rise in values amongst which Dyeings, Fazals and Pearls were very conspicuous. Much depends upon the passage of the Tariff bill and there are some who are feeling diffident about it. To be on the safe side we would advise our clients to book profit if possible.

Bombay Burmas were firm. Tata Hydros also looked up. Tata Steel shares were just a bit better. Time is approaching fast when the Bull syndicate is likely to get into hot waters. We would like our clients to keep away from Defereds. Cement shares were steady.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, Mar. 24.

Bombay Dyeing 782, 97, 92, 800, 793, 95
Century 278, 87, 86, 88,
Colaba 136
Crescent 90, 91
Fazul 522, 21, 27, 28, 23, 25
Indore 353, 51
Madhowji 25-10
Nagpur 470, 72, 70.
New Great 191, 202, 198
Pearl 261, 67, 71, 76, 73
Simplex 49, 48
Swadeshi 382, 90, 87, 90.
Burma 670, 73, 76, 75, 76
Hydro 1201, 7, 1, 7, 5, 3
Tram 130-10, 31
Deff. 302, 5, 3, 4, 5, 3
Ord 45-8, 46-12, 46-4 46-12
Bundi 10-8.
Indian 252, 55
Katni Ord. N. 177.
Alcock 257, 58

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SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, March 24.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 320.
Apollo 50, nil, 3.3
Assur Veerji (5) nil
Bars: (250) 20y 125.
Berar Manufacturing (100) 15y 185.
Bharat 100 nil, 50.
Bombay Cotton (50) nil 140
Bombay Dyeing (250) 795
Bombay Industrial (20) 1-12
Bradbury (22) nil, 160.
Broach Fine Count 250, nil 22-8.
Central India 100, 470
Century 100, 288.12
Fazulbhoy 250, 525
Crescent 100, 91.4
Currimbhoy 80.
Dawn 250, 530.
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 0-7-0
Ebrahim Pabaney 250, 127.8
Edward Sassoon 100, 200 nil, 62-8.
Elphinstone 100, 6-8.
Finlay 100, 90
Framjee Petit 1000 nil 180
Gokak 100, 161-4.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 95.
Hindustan 100, 65, 100, 1625.
Indian Bleaching, etc., 100
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 7y 1010
Indore Malwa 100; 351.4
xd.
Jamshed 250 nil, 15.
Jam Kanji Singhji 1,000 nil, 1,560.
Kohinoor 10, 176-4.
Khandesh 1,000 50y, 2200
Khatau Makanji 100, nil 81.14
Laxmi Cotton (1000) 30 nil 1325.
Maneckji Petit 1,000 nil, 900.
Madras United 250 7/81 400
Morarji Gokuldas 1000, nil 410.
Mathradas 50, nil, 20.
Meyer Sassoon 100, nil, 50.
Minerva 100, nil 7b.
Model Mills Nagpur 250, nil 80.
Mysore (50 p.c.) 4 135.
New City Bombay 50.
New Great Eastern 200 10y. 198.12
Osmanshahi 8b 3y 52.
Pearl 250, 272-12
Phoenix 100, 335
Premier 10, nil, 1-6.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil, 4.
Sassoon and Alliance Mills xd 52.
Simplex 100 48-12
Sholapur 1000, 1575.
Sir Shapurjee Barucha 100 nil 5/8
Swadeshi 100 390
Tata Mill 25, nil 35
Vishnu Cotton 1000, 2215.
Western India Shipping 1,000, 810.

BANKS.

Bank of India 50, 89
Baroda 50 3 75.
Central 25, 15-2
Eastern £5 77
Imperial Bank 500, 1255
Imperial P. P. 310
Union 5, 3-2.
P & O. Bank 210, 101, 82

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10-0-0 80f xd. 16.8
Gwalior Cement 10, 81-4.
Central India Mining 3-4
Shahabad Cement 10y, 145.
Shivrajpur 20 2y xd 11-4
United Cement 100 5y. 81-8.
Katni Ord. 176-4.
Katni Def 635.

RAILWAYS

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 81/11/ 770.
Amritsar Patti 3-10-0f, 110.
Central Provinces 85.
Dhond Baramati 100 2|11-3 90.
Gujarat 100, 2/4/8, 71.
Hoshiarpur Doab 4|12'6 74.
Larkhana 100, 1f. 84.
Mandra Bhon 90, 1/15/21 60.
Mymensingh 100, 2/11/60, 82
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4, 82.
Sialkot Narowal 100, 2/4/8 84
Sura Sirajgunj 100 2-6-9f 82.
Sind Light 100 5-7 60.
Tapti Valley xd. 670.
Upper Sind 100 nil 74

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS

Ahmedab Electric 100, 7 8y. 122|8.
Surat Electric C 100 5/7y xd. 135.
Andhra Valley Ord. (1000) 20, 677-8.
Bombay Tram Ord. 131-4.
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 40 1203-12.
Tata Power 1050, nil, 622-8. 555.
Karachi Electricity 100 0/41. 142-8.
Poona Electricity 100 1y. 135.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130.
Harvey and Sabapathy 1120 plus 20.
Indian Cotton 125, 18-12, 200.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) 248-12.
New Berar 500 75y 770
New Mofussil 400, 491/4
New Prince of Wales 500 30y 400 xd.
Volkart U P. 500 30y 480.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bl. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4.
Bombay Life Assurance 40 17/6y 30.
Empire of India Life 100, 30/ 1725.
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 15, 7-10.
New India Assurance 10, 17-8.
Vulcan 100 03/0y xd. 5/2
Oriental Government Security Life 100, 1840.
Industrial & Prudential 6 8-8

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 6, 258-12.
Attock Oil 1 nil, 18
Belapur Co. 50, nil 6.
Bombay Steam Co. Ord. 186-4.
Burma Uganda 12 nil, 20.
Burma F. Corporation 676-4.
Burma Corp. 10, Fs. 9-8.
Jost Engineering 50 181-4
Kamp 200 15 185
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 85.
Scindia Steam 8.
Tata Construction xd. 34.
Tata Ord. 46-12.
Tata Iron Def. 303-12.
Bombay Telephone 50, 56.
Assur Veerji Mills B, 7 0f, 55. 84.
Bombay Steam T s n.c. 100 102-8.
Kastoorchand M... T. 7 (s 80.
Tata Hydro Ord. 1,203-12.
Tata Power 7-1/2 99
Andhra Valley B 108-8.
Apollo Mills B 7/8 F. T. 80.

PREFERENCE.

Tata 1st Pref. 130-8.
Tata 2nd Pref. 65-8.
Andhra Pref. 982-8.
Tata Power Pref 1075.
Tata Hydro Pref 1022-8.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

LOOKS REACTIONARY ON FAVOURABLE WEATHER

Bombay, Mar. 24.

Although market displays steadiness on "short" covering, trade demand has somewhat tapered off. There is more disposition on the part of operators to realise profit around 16 cents. Notwithstanding a better statistical position, operators await further developments in the crop prospects. So far, there is no definite knowledge of a substantial reduction in acreage and weather continues fairly favourable. If prices now sharply advance, Farm Board efforts to reduce acreage will be frustrated. No doubt, sentiment has changed in favour of Cotton but any material advance from present level can only be sustained by adverse weather. Further, in consequence of "short" covering, technical position has become somewhat weaker.

We still believe in much higher prices as the season progresses but for the time being, we prefer realising profits on all advances with a view to rebuy on good reactions.

CABLE NEWS ABOUT COTTON

Bombay, March 24.

Norden: 21-3-30: "Old crop shorts nervous. Cooperatives holding bulk May July contracts, expected require delivery actual, beneficial rains West, expect better buying opportunities new crop later."

Hemelryk: "Spinners takings so far this season are 10,517,000 bales."

"American trade reports improving."

Reuter: "Market nervous and irregular unsettling factors being covering by shorts and selling on the reaction theory."

Liverpool: "Despite better feeling and market may go higher, would take profits as consider 8 1-2 for January would discount present known factors."

LIVERPOOL NERVOUS

Bombay, Mar. 24.

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following telegraphic market information from their Liverpool friends:—

"Spinners takings so far this season are 10,517,000 bales."

"American trade reports improving".

Market was nervous and irregular, unsettling factors being covering by shorts and selling on the reaction theory.

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SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL and PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to Plymouth and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.		Tons
1930			
22 Feb.	Ranpura ..	ALL	16,601
29	Naldera x ..		16,088
5 Apl	Ranchi ..		16,650
12	Rawalpindi*	VESSELS	16,619
17	Morea (Extra)		10,946
19	Razmak		10,602
26	Narkunda x..		10,572
3 May	Viceroy of India ..	NOW SAIL	19,648
10	Rajputana*..		16,568
17	Kaisar-i-Hind	DIRECT	11,518
24	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31	Macedonia ..		11,120
7 June	Mantua* ..		10,946
14	Comorin ..	FROM	16,132
21	Maloja x ..		20,827
28	Razmak ..		10,857
5 July	Ranpura* ..		16,601
12	Malwa ..	BOMBAY	11,000
19	Naldera x ..		16,088
26	Rawalpindi..		16,619
2 Aug.	Morea* ..	WITHOUT	10,946
9	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16	Narkunda..		16,572
23	Macedonia ..	TRANSHIP	11,120
30	Rajputana*..		16,568
Sept.	Ranpura ..		16,601
13	Mooltan x ..	MENT	20,847
20	Ranchi ..		16,650
27	Mantua* ..		10,946
4 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..	AT	19,648
11	Comorin x ..		15,132
18	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
25	Razmak@ ..	ADEN	10,857
1 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
8	Naldera x ..		16,088
15	Ranpura ..		16,601
22	Morea* ..		10,954
29	Razmak		10,602

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First and second Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduce Rate will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May, 1930 and terminating with the "VICEROY OF INDIA" leaving Marseilles September 6th and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£198	£78
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions	£136	£96
To Marseilles and back	£106	£72

The accommodations allotted will be the best available at time of application.

Passengers taking off-Season tickets and who wish to return later than September 19th may do so on paying half the Short Period Return Rate and half the ordinary return rate for whichever grade they are allotted.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SAUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1930		
3rd Apr.	Dumana ..	8,427
4th Apl.	Domala ..	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£105
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£ 98

SHIPPING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Koki Maru ..	20th Mar.	30th Mar.
Hiyeizan Maru..	22nd Mar.	31st ,,
Tasmania Maru	22nd Mar.	5th Apr.
Celebes Maru ..	27th Mar.	10th Apr
Heimei Maru ..	8th Apr	18th Apr.
Meigen Maru ..	8th Apr.	22nd Apr.

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA, SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN."
Box. No. 855.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA

1930 Date about			
26 Mar.	Khedive*	Straits China & Japan.	
28 Mar.	Mooltan .	Colombo & Australia.	
18 Apr.	England Maru* ..	Singapore and Japan.	
22 ,,	Alipore* .	Straits China & Japan.	
25 Apr.	Maloja ..	Colombo & Australia.	
9 May.	Ranpura .	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
23 May	Naldera .	Colombo & Australia.	
6 June	Morea .	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
20 June	Narkunda .	Colombo & Australia	
4 July	Rajputana .	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
18 July	Mooltan .	Colombo & Australia.	
1 Aug.	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
15 Aug.	Comorin ..	Colombo, & Australia.	
29 Aug.	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
12 Sept.	Naldera .	Colombo & Australia.	
26 Sept.	Morea .	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
10 Oct.	Narkunda .	Colombo & Australia.	
24 Oct.	Rawalpindi .	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
7 Nov	Mooltan .	Colombo and Australia.	
21 Nov.	Ranchi ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan	
5 Dec.	Maloja .	Colombo and Australia	
19 Dec.	Malwa ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan	

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:

To Fremantle	£ 74
Adelaide	£ 76
Melbourne	£ 78
Sydney	£ 80
Brisbane	£ 82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney	£108

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1930			
26 Mar.	Barpeta ..	Verawal, Mangrole Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports	
26 Mar	Karapara..	Basrah via Karachi	
28 Mar.	Varsova ..	....	
29 Mar.	Chakla ..	....	
31 ,,	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder, P'Okha and O'Mandvi	

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500 will be available from May to September 1930. The return voyage to be completed within 3 months from the date of sailing from Bombay.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wendnesday, Thursday Friday and Saturday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basreh.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

BYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leaves.
*San Francisco Maru ..	5831	12 Mar.	26 Mar.
*Tokushima ..	5976	20 Mar.	30 Mar.
Suwa Maru ..	11000	....	@ 2 Apr.
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Mar.	13 Apr.
Fushimi Maru..	11000	....	@16 ,,
*Tottori Maru..	5973	15 Apr.	25 Apr
Hakozaki Maru.	10500	...	@30 ,,
*Kurohime Maru	4697	20Apr.	30 Apr.
Awa Maru	6028	30 Apr.	14 May.
Hakusan Maru.	10500	....	@14May
Nagano Maru..	3824	4 May	14 May
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	@28 ,,

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Kamo Maru ..	8000	3 Apr.	20 April
Katori Maru ..	10000	17 Apr.	4 May
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	1 May	19 May

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	2 Apr.	9 Apr.
Tatsuta Maru ..	23000	14 Apr.	22 April

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round the World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay.
Phone No. 20279. 23738
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

Bombay Widows Pension Fund, Ltd

(Established 1876.)
23-25, Hummum Street, Fort.
Above Messrs. Warden & Co.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,78,200.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grade if occupation is lost.

25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PAY NOTHING

Only drop a card to get a copy of

Kam Shastra

A guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity — given away gratis and post free.

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,

Jamnagar, (Kathiawar).

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. Thosar, ACCOUNTANT PUBLIC
136-497, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 22927.

SORE PAINFUL FEET

HEAL BLISTERS AND ALL SWOLLEN RAW PLACES WITH ZAM-BUK.

If you suffer badly with your feet —if they are painful, swollen or inflamed, or perspire too freely, you will find in Zam-Buk a sure source of relief. Zam-Buk contains refined and costly herbal extracts. It gets right to the roots of foot trouble. It ends pain, relieves swollen blood-vessels, and draws out all poisonous secretions which are responsible for the tissues remaining tender and sore.

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Mahatma Gandhi.
(His trial—an idealistic policy in the twentieth century.) An address delivered at the opening of the "Conference des Avocats," Paris, by Madamoiselle Juliett Veillier. Price Re. One.

Seven Months with Mahatma Gandhi. Vol. I
By Krishna Das. This latest publication gives an inside view of the Non-Co-operation movement (1921-22.) Price Rs. 3-8.

M. K. Gandhi.
An Indian Patriot in South Africa. By Rev. Joseph J. Doke. With an introduction by Lord Amphill. Re. 1. To Subs. of "The Indian Review" As. 12.

Mahatma Gandhi.
(A biography and an essay in appreciation). By R. M. Gray and Manilal C. Parekh. Rs. 2-0-0 net.

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By Mahadev Desai. The author is Mr. Gandhi's Private Secretary. Rs. 2.

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Reprint from the "Young India" edited by Mahatma Gandhi. It contains also a history of the Non-Co-operation movement by Babu Rajendra Prasad. Vol. I. 1919-1922. Price Rs. 4. Vol. II 1924-26. Price Rs. 4. (Please note that a set of 2 Vols. costs Rs. 8.)

Ethical Religion or Neethi Dharma.
By M. K. Gandhi. Translated from the Hindi by Rama Aiyar, M.A. with an appreciation of the author by Rev. A. J. Holmes, the American Missionary. Price Rs. 0-8-0.

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By Mahatma Gandhi. (Translated from the Hindi by A. Rama Aiyar, M.A.) Price As. 12.

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By

C. RAJAGOPALACHAR.

Being notes made by him in Vellore jail from December 1921 to March, 1922.

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It thoroughly cleanses the blood of all impurities which accumulate, and invigorates the whole system, thus enabling you to successfully combat the many little ills which you encounter from time to time.

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WANTED.—A GRADUATE in ARTS or SCIENCE with educational qualification of B. T. or S. T. C., on Rs. 80 per month and Rs. 25 as permanent Travelling Allowance, as an Educational Supervisor for the School Board, Bombay Suburban District. Applications should be addressed to the CHAIRMAN, School Board, Andheri. None without the above qualifications, should apply.
A 452

WANTED.—Some reliable and energetic organising Inspector on Rs. 75—10—150 plus Rs. 25 as Travelling Allowance to secure candidates desirous to take loans. Only the selected candidates will be supplied with the terms and conditions. Application with testimonials should reach the Calcutta office of the Bank for terms and conditions. Apply to PRUDENTIAL BANK (INDIA) LTD., Mercantile Buildings, Calcutta.

WANTED—Some capable AGENTS on very liberal commission to sell the remaining shares of a Tea Garden producing tea over 80,000 (eighty thousand pounds) yearly. Dividend expected very shortly. Apply sharp to:—EASTERN AGENCY CO., Ltd., 9, Canning Street, Calcutta.

WANTED—AGENTS for selling the remaining shares of the Lohar Valley Tea Co., Ltd. Also a few forfeited shares are available at a discount of 20 per cent. Apply to Messrs. ARYAN PLANTERS AGENCY, No. 7, Mission Row, Block "B", Calcutta.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET TO HINDOOS.—A Flat in the Laxmikant Mansions at Hughes Road, Chowpatty. Apply to L. S. DABHOLKAR, Harvey Road, Chowpatty.
C R2264

PROFESSION

N PURUSHOTTAM, origina. Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter, has retired and is observing silence for further progress. He will however help all through the post as usual if addressed with a reply envelop to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda.
(P)

EDUCATIONAL.

INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS.—LONDON Graduateship and Associate-Membership Examinations will be held at Bombay on 2nd, 3rd and 4th July 1930. Applications received before 30th April. Syllabus and Application form supplied on receipt of postage stamps worth five annas.—R. V. SABNIS, University Library, Bombay.
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PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.. Rs. 4-8-0
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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Telephone Company, Limited will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Telephone Buildings, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of March, 1930, at 5-0 p.m. (S. T.), for the purpose of transacting the following business, namely:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended the 31st December, 1929.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation.
4. To appoint auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other ordinary business of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS and REGISTER of MEMBERS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th March to the 1st April, 1930, both days inclusive.

Dated this 22nd day of February, 1930.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. H. PARKER,
Secretary.

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NOTICE

THE COLLEGE will be CLOSED for Long Vacation from the 18th of April, 1930 and reopen on the 7th of July, 1930. Admissions will be made from the 7th to 31st of July, 1930. Applications for admission, prospectus and other information should be sent to the Principal during the long vacation.

(Sd.) A. M. KUREISHY,
Principal,
Intermediate College,
Muslim University, Aligarh.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of PANDIT (alias PUNDIT alias (PANDIT)) DAMODAR (alias DAMODER) DEVKRISHNA (alias DEOKRISHNA), of Bombay, Saraswat Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk in the employ of the Saraswat Community ..... Deceased.
PUNDIT DHANANJAYA DAMODAR, of Bombay, Saraswat Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, living on income of the property, residing at Vadgadi, without the Fort of Bombay, the only son of the deceased .. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Fourteenth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty, and in the Twentieth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL
Prothonotary and
Senior Master

(Sd.) E. FAHEY

The 14th day of March, 1930.
Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT WALKESHWAR ROAD KNOWN AS "LLOYD CHAMBERS.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1550 of 1929 (Rubaboo, widow of A. S. Machiswalla vs. Sherabanoo and another), and pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Decree dated the 16th October, 1929, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will (THIS DAY) TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of leasehold land together with the messuages, tenements, dwelling houses and structures standing thereon, situate on the North side of Walkeshwar Road, admeasuring about 2,689 square yards according to the Lease and about 2,591 square yards according to Cadastral Survey Register, bearing Collector's Old No. 323, New Nos. A|2127, A|2127, Old Survey No. 13, New Survey No. A|7292, 2A|7292, being the portion of land bearing Collector's Old No. 323, New No. A|2127, Old Survey No. 13, New Survey No. 2|7292, Cadastral Survey No. 310 (Malabar Cumballa Hill) and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 2483 (1), 2484, Street Nos. 1 to 5, and bounded on the East partly by the property of Goswami Dwarkeshlalji Maharaj and partly by a private gully, on the West by the property of Lalchand Jasonandan, on the North by the Hilly ground of Cammos Sulleman and on the South by Walkeshwar Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Court Receiver, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from Messrs Dinshaw Hormusji Sanjana and another, the pledgees, and on account and at the risk of the pledgor Mr. Nakubhai Kalubhai Shah, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 14th April next, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

1 diamond ring.

1 pearl necklace

1 gold necklace set with diamonds and pearls.

1 diamond collar button.

4 gold studs set with diamonds.

1 pair gold links set with diamonds.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 70 BALES (PARTU) MOGHLAI COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by public auction on THURSDAY, the 27th March, 1930, at 1-45 p.m. (S.T.) at the Cotton Depot, Sewree, near The Cotton Exchange Room by order of The Insurance Office concerned the following damaged cotton:—

70 Bales (Partu) Moghlai Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. in cash will be required when the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 31 BALES (WUN) C. P. NO. 1 COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 27th March, 1930, at 1-45 p.m. (S. T.). at the Cotton Depot, Sewree, near the Cotton Exchange Room, by order of the Insurance Office concerned the abovementioned damaged cotton:—

A deposit of 25 per cent. in cash will be required when the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

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NEW PATHE CINEMA

Lamington Road. (Queen's Road End). Phone 41561.

GREAT SUCCESS.

OF THE

DIVINE LADY

WITH
CORINNE GRIFFITH
in leading role.

Crowds turned away every night for want of accommodation. Be sure you see this wonderful picture at Bombay's most luxurious cinema, now being shown for the

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PATHE SUPER GAZETTE INCLUDED

TIMES OF SHOWING.

6-30 p.m. and 10 p.m.
Matinee at 4 p.m.
on Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME TOMORROW, WEDNESDAY.

INA CLAIRE

IN

"THE AWFUL TRUTH"

A 100 per cent. Talkie, dealing with the intriguing matrimonial difficulties of a young couple, in the New York Smart Society Set. A sophisticated film, full of amusing incidents and difficult situations.

Also PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.

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LAST TWO DAYS
The World's Mightiest Show glorified by the Talking Screen.

RIO RITA

featuring
REBE DANIELS
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JOHN BOLES
Florence Ziegfeld's All-Talking, All-Singing, All-Dancing Musical Spectacle.

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6-30 and 10 p.m.

THE ADELPHI PLAYERS.

In Conjunction with Cinema

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featuring
ADOLPHE MENJOU

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TO-DAY AT 9-30 P.M.

THE PICCADILLY REVUE CO.

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DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Complimentary Lists Absolutely Suspended.

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DAILY AT 6-15, 8-15, & 10 p.m.
The strong Man of the World

MACISTE

in the thrilling drama

JUDITH AND HOLLOPHERNES

Drama of love, vengeance and Amazing Thrills!

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ONE ANNA.

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Foreign Rs. 10 per year.

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J. DIAS & BROS.,

We beg to announce to our Customers that we have just received a large consignment of Palm Beach Suitings from Manchester, in various shades. Inspection invited.

Semi Dress Suit Opl. .. .. Rs. 35
The 'Challenge' Suit Cashmere. Rs. 45
Palm Beach Suit .. .. Rs 39
French Linen Suit .. .. Rs. 25

Tailors and Gent's Complete Outfitters.
Commissariat Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Head Office 173, Princess Street, Bombay.

Hasten your Way back to Health!

SICKNESS and fevers strain the constitution, draining the body of its vitality. To assist rapid recovery, the bones and muscles and nerves and brain must be given food that contains all the materials of reconstruction in the exact proportions demanded by Nature.

After many years of research, one of England's most successful Chemists discovered the way of combining all the invaluable food elements of rich full-cream English cows' milk with the nutritive extracts of malted barley and wheat.

This wonderful food is Horlick's Malted Milk. It requires little digestive effort and yet it gives in proper proportions all the nourishment the body needs.

Start taking Horlick's today! You will soon feel the strength of health returning to your body. Doctors everywhere use and recommend Horlick's, so follow their example and advice. You will see the creamy purity of the health-giving powder through the glass, and remember, human hands never touch Horlick's during manufacture.

HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK
Made in England

All Chemists and good Bazaar Shops stock HORLICK'S

Malarial Debility

DO not regard yourself as cured the moment quinine has driven away the fever. The extreme weakness of your blood—caused by the ravages of the malaria parasite—must first of all be conquered if you want to regain full health.

Do you know that scientific experiments have *proved* that within a fortnight Sanatogen will increase the number of red blood cells by 60 per cent. (See Medical Echo, March, 1924).

Just think how such an abundance of new, fresh blood would improve your health.

Start taking Sanatogen to-day. It contains exactly those elements—phosphorus and albumin—which build up new health and strength.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic Food

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Public meeting, Congress House compound 6-30 p.m. Congress leaders to speak on "Beginning of the End."

Improvement Board Corporation Hall, 3-40 p.m.

BOMBAY SHAREHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION.—The annual general meeting of this Association will be held in its office on Wednesday, (the 26th instant), at 5 p.m.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—Under the auspices of the above a magic lantern lecture on "Small-pox" will be delivered by Dr. D. S. Bhandarkar, M.B., B.S., in Mangli Kandori at Foras Road to-morrow (Wednesday), at 9 p.m. (S T). Dr. M. J. Khatkhatya will preside.

WATER-POLO MATCH.—There will be a Water-Polo Match between Parsis and Europeans to-day (Tuesday), at Golwalla Brothers' Victoria Swimming Bath Kennedy Sea Face, Fort, Bombay, at 6-30 p.m.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ ANNIVERSARY.—In connection with the sixty-third Anniversary of the local Prarthana Samaj, Mr. Vasudev Gopal Bhandarkar will conduct the Principal Day's Divine Service to-day (Tuesday), at 6-30 p.m. in the local Prarthana Mandir.

NATIONAL FLAG SALUTATION AT FORT.—Under the joint auspices of the Congress Committees and the Youth League, National Flag salutation will take place on Sunday (30th instant), at 8 a.m. (S T), at the "A" Ward District Congress Committee's Office

INFANT WELFARE SOCIETY.—The annual general meeting of the Infant Welfare Society will be held in the Committee Room, first floor of the Secretariat, on Friday, (the 28th instant), at 5-45 p.m.

BOMBAY SHAREHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION.—The annual general meeting of the Association will be held in the Office of the Association to-morrow (Wednesday), at 5-0 p.m.

SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY CITY.

There were 28 cases and 16 deaths on 22nd and 33 cases and 14th deaths on 23rd instant, from small-pox in the City.

SRI RAMAKRISHNA JAYANTI.—In connection with the Ninety-fifth Birthday anniversary celebrations of Sri Ramakrishna, a public meeting will be held at the Jinnah Hall, on Thursday, at 6-30 p.m. when Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai will preside. Swami Vihswananda, Mr. F. J. Ginwalla, Mr. G. B. Trivedi and others will address the meeting. The programme at the Ashram, Khar, on Sunday, the 30th (8 a.m. to 12 a.m.(includes Bhajan, Pravachan and feeding of the Poor.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The Clan Line steamer "Clan Macinnes" left Liverpool on the morning of the 22nd instant.

The P. & O. Mail steamer "Mooltan" with the Mails from London of 13th instant arrived at Aden at noon on the 23rd idem and left there at 5 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 p.m. on Friday, the 28th instant.

The "Mooltan" sails from Ballard Pier for Colombo and Australia at 10 a.m. on the same day.

The P. & O. Mail steamer "Morea" with Mails from London of 20th instant left Marseilles at 4-30 a.m. on the 22nd instant.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Superscribed Mails for Straits, China and Japan per s.s. "Kidderpore" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 25th instant.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "San Fransisco Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 5-30 p.m. on Wdnesday, the 26th instant,

Mails for Colombo, and Australia per s.s. "Mooltan" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 27th instant.

WHAT'S ON IN SUBURBS.

—:o:—

Medicos Form A Union.

(From A Correspondent.)

VILE PARLE, March 24.

The Medical Practitioners of Vile Parle decided at an informal meeting held at Dr. Vartak's bungalow on Sunday last to form themselves into an Union and elected Dr. V. H. Bedekar as Chairman and Dr. C. D. Joshi as Secretary.

The meeting also adopted resolutions condemning the action of G. M. C. in withholding recognition of the Medical Degress of the Indian Universities, and calling upon the Indian Doctors not to use the medical requisites manufactured in England.

VEGETABLES v. MEAT.

—:o:—

Gilder Tank Battle In Corporation.

Once again the question of Gilder Tank Market came up for discussion in the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday when consideration was given to a letter from the Municipal Commissioner requesting the Corporation to accord their sanction to enter into a contract with Messrs Aziz Bhurenuya and Co., for the right of collecting rent and fees of the vegetable and fish sections of the Gilder Tank Market for three years, on a payment by them of Rs. 12,000 per year on condition that the Municipality retaind mutton stalls.

Mr. R. S. Asavle moved to accord the sanction asked for.

FISH BUSINESS.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta opposed the proposition stating that the Gilder Tank Market was not to be used for fish and mutton stalls according to the previous resolution of the Corporation. There was a likelihood of the health of the school children being impaired who attended the Vernacular schools on the second floor of the market.

Besides, he said, there was a Hindu temple and Hindu houses in close proximity to the market and the religious feelings of the Hindus would be seriously hurt by allowing fish and mutton sections

Many other Hindu Councillors supported Mr. Jamnadas Mehta.

COMMITTEE AS USUAL.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram moved an emendment to refer the matter to the Revenue and General Purposes Committee.

The Municipal Commissioner gave a history of the Gilder Market since 1919 and said after the Gilder Tank was filled it was proposed to built a market there with vegitable, fish and mutton stalls.

Subsequently, Mr. Jivanlal Panalal offered to convert a portion of the area into a garden, but that proposal was turned down. In 1923 the corporation again re-considered the matter and resolved to have only vegetable and fruit sections in the market.

A WHITE ELEPHANT.

In 1928 the corporation further considered the matter and restored the original scheme of vegetable, fish and mutton stalls. The market building had cost Rs. 5 lacs and it was like a white elephant, as it did not give any adequate return. He assured the house that there cannot be the least nuisance, as the building was erected on the most sanitary principles and was maintained on sanitary principles. The majority of residents of the locality were non-vegeterianians and he urged the House to look to their convenience.

The amendment was carried as a substantive proposition.

The corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

A MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

—:o:—

G. I. P. Union Volunteer's Fate.

Mystery surrounds the death of Mudaswamy Supaya (35) a G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union's volunteers who was found dead with his head chopped off near the Criminal Tribes Camp, Dharavi, on Sunday morning. The Coroner held an inquest on Monday when Sub-Inspector Deshpande of Mahim Police Station giving evidence said he saw the deceased with numerous injuries on his body and the head severed which was lying some yards away from the trunk. On investigation he learnt that the deceased lived in the same locality where he was murdered. He was also doing money lending business and three promissory notes were found from his room in a search.

The Coroner adjourned further inquiry to enable the police to make investigations. The Coroner's Court was full with the railway strikers and their leaders who followed the bier to the last resting place with red flags in their hands.

TO FIGHT OR NOT TO FIGHT ?

—:o:—

Final Decision In A Day Or Two.

The strikers of the G. I. P. Railway are going to decide once and for all in a day or two what line of action they should adopt to end the strike. Their leaders from different centres have arrived in Bombay and are confabulating whether to launch passive resistance or to go to work. Some of the leaders are against going to work and they advise passive resistance while others take the opposite view. The decision will be arrived at shortly.

THREE ARTS CIRCLE.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

The 3 Arts will meet on Sunday, 30th instant, at 5-30 p.m., at Aiwani Rafat, in honour of Miss Dickinson, M. L. C., when Miss Dickinson, Dr. Solanki, Dr. Nunan and Atiyabegum will address the gathering.

An exquisite programme of music has been arranged including Hawaiin guitars and a quartet by Miss Fernandas and others.

INDIA'S REPLY TO G. M. COUNCIL'S INSOLENCE.

Holders Of British Degrees Should Be Examined Afresh In India.

OTHERWISE THEY SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO PRACTISE.

BOMBAY, Mar. 24.

Dr. Jivaraj N. Mehta Dean, K. E. M. Hospital in a statement to the Press, regarding the decision of the General Medical Council of Great Britain to withhold recognition to Indian Medical Degrees, says:—

With the publication of the correspondence that has passed between the Government of India and the General Medical Council, the public is now able to have a fairly accurate idea of the elaborate and well-considered proposals submitted by the India Government to secure the continuance of recognition of the Indian Medical Degrees by the British General Medical Council and of the attitude of this Council towards them.

AN IMPATIENT BODY.

The Government of India had assured the General Medical Council with the previous concurrence of all the local governments. that a Bill for establishing an Indian Medical Council was to be taken in hand "with the least possible delay" that the intricacies of its various provisions would permit. But, though agreed in principle to the institution of such a body in India, the General Medical Council had neither the patience, nor the courtesy to hold their hand during the indispensable period of time it would take to pass the necessary legislation for setting up such a body. Till such a Council is constituted, instead of a single Commissioner of Medical qualifications and Standards that the General Medical Council had asked for, the Indian Universities offered through the Government of India, individually as well as through the inter-Universities conference, the appointment of a much more suitable alternative in the form of an All-India Medical Board who would appoint "specialists in their own subjects, namely Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery, respectively, for the purpose of carrying out inspection and reporting on the standard of medical education and examinations." But even that did not satisfy the General Medical Council who expressed their inability to accept this proposal as furnishing a satisfactory method of supplying the Council with authoritative information on Medical qualifications and standards in India and with the necessary guarantee of sufficiency."

INFERIORITY COMPLEX.

Now that the die is cast, and the British Medical Council has declared its intentions, the question of entering into any further negotiations with this Council should be ruled out of court altogether. We should henceforth have noting to do with the British Medical Council and with the British Medical Degrees, whose molders, both British and Indian, have unfortunately hypnotised themselves as well as the whole country into a belief on their alleged superiority. The decision of the General Medical Council has thus been a blessing, not in disguise, but without a disguise.

NO APPREHENSION.

Efforts are being made in certain quarters to frighten the Indian public as to the future prospects of the 450 Indian Medical students who are at present studying in the United Kingdom. Though the rupture between the Medical Council of that country and the Indian Universities has now occurred, no apprehension need however be felt so far as the interests of these students are concerned. On a carefully study of the reports of the Education Department of the High Commissioner of India for the years 1927-28 and 1928-29, it will be found that nearly four-fifths of the Indian Medical students at present in that country, have had their medical qualifications in India and that they are already on the British Register. Their future prospects, so far as the continuance of their studies in the United Kingdom is concerned, need therefore cause no anxiety to their parents and friends.

As regards the forty or at the most fifty under-Graduates, who are studying at the British Medical Schools now, and who would be in difficulties when the British Degrees are not recognised in India for reasons stated below, a special provision could be made in the Indian Medical Act when passed and as discussed hereunder, to the effect that such Indian Nationals may be taken on the Indian Medical Register without any examination before a certain date, say 1935. The interests of no Indian now abroad, not qualified in India, would thus suffer.

If Indian Students want still better training, they must remember that they can get excellent post-graduate instruction through the medium of English at Vienna, which has the largest Hospital and the Post-Graduate Medical school in the world. They will also be welcome in German, France and Italy for such training and experience.

OH HOW LONG?

The question arises how long are we tolerate dictation at the hands of the General Medical Council? If we had real Dominion status in action in India, on which the Secretary of State for India has harped several times during the course of the last six months, the arrogance of the General Medical Council and the British Medical Journal whose comments on the decision of this Council have been telegraphed to us, and of their supporters, would not have been tolerated for an instant and the rule by which aspirants for Commissions in the Indian Medical Service are required to hold a Medical qualification registerable under the British Medical Acts, would have been immediately abolished. But in the present situation it is necessary for the Medical and lay public in India to bring to bear the greatest possible pressure on the Government to do what a National Government would have automatically done.

NONE THE WORSE.

It must be understood that so far as Dominions like Canada, Australia and New Zealand are concerned no such special privilege is allowed to the British Medical qualifications over there. As a matter of fact, Dominions like new Zealand and several provinces of Canada have ceased reciprocity with the General Medical Council and they are none the worse for this break. The Medical Graduates from the Dominions do even at present go to Great Britain for Post-Graduate work without let or hindrance. In this connection, I am glad to learn that Dr. M. D. D. Gilder is already drafting a Bill to amend the Bombay Medical Act of 1912, with a view to rescind all the privileges which are conferred in this Presidency. I trust the other Provinces will follow suit.

PICK UP THE GAUNTLET.

While the Legislative Assembly is still in Session, the Members should demand an assurance from the Government that the gaunlet thus thrown down by the General Medical Council shall be taken up. And the Secretary of State should be pressed to rule that all candidates for admission into the Indian Medical Service should henceforth be Indian Nationals holding Indian Medical qualifications registerable in India.

The establishment of an Indian Medical Council should be proceeded with as early as possible. As regard the provisions in the Indian Medical Council Act for the permission of foreign nationals to practice India, these will need to be modelled on the lines of the Egyptian Medical Act, which makes it compulsory for all foreign nationals who desire to practise in Egypt to pass an examination to be held by a special Board of Examiners appointed for the purpose by the Ministry of Public Health. Such Provisions in the Indian Medical Act will need to be made as much applicable to the Officers of the R.A.M.C. and of the Naval and Mercantile Marine during the period of heir services in Indian or in Indian Territorial centres as to the other nationals. This will be India's reply to the insolvence of the General Medical Council.—F. P.

ADELPHI PLAYERS AT THE EMPIRE.

—:o:—

Attractive Reone Programme.

An entertaining programme of Comedy Sketches, dancing and singing is being presented by the Adelphi Players, at the Empire Theatre this week in conjunction with an excellent film at the usual cinema prices.

The company which is just fresh from England consists of three talented artistes. Miss Murital Varma is a versaile actress, comedienne and singer and has played at the Drury Lane and Adelphi Theatres, London. Fred Collier described as the "Dancing fool is, however, by no means the fool of a dancer. He was at the Winter Gardens Theatre, London, as the under-study of Mr. Laddie Cliff, the famous musical comedy star, and has also appeared in some of the principal cabarets in London.

The company are presenting a fast running revue of light interesting items covering 45 minutes. Among these is Miss Varna's delightful and humorous character-study of a "much-married" widow recalling her by-gone happiness with a succession of sweethearts, and longing to be married again. Two excellent items by Miss Varna and Fred Collier are the "Compromising Pair" and a comic sketch on "King's English" overdone. Some clever step dancing and pianoforte solo numbers by Kenneth Rayner are the other features of the programme.

This is followed by an excellent film "Serenade" starring the irresistible screen lover Adolph Manjou in a beautiful drama, every scene of which is set to music.

BOMBAY'S VOLUNTEERS.

—:o:—

(Through The War Council, B. P. C. C.)

The following is a further list of Bombay's Ironsides in the Non-Violent Army of Indian Independence:—

181. Sjt. Mohanlal Ramchandra Rawal.
182. Sjt. Ganpathi Srinivas.
183. Sjt. Ramchandra Krishna Sohni.
184. Sjt. Vinayak Sadanand Pathare.
185. Sjt. N. C. Ramkrishnan.
186. Sjt. Lahri Prasad Badall.
187. Sjt. Gopalkrishna Luktuke.
188. Sjt. Pranvallabhdas Girdhar.
189. Sjt. Dullabhdas Parmanand Gandhi.
190. Sjt. Ambaram Talakchand Doshi.
191. Sjt. Gangadas Jagjiwan Shah.
192. Sjt. Damodar Valji Thaker.
193. Sjt. Madhava N. Kamath.
194. Sjt. Vasudev Sadashiv Brahme.
195. Sjt. Nagesh Achuth Shenoy.
196. Sjt. Pranshanker Harishanker Pancholi.
197. Sjt. Sitaram Gharu Bhonsle.
198. Sjt. Yeshwant Khasabarao Surve.
199. Sjt. Anmohan Nanhku.
200. Sjt. Lalji Purshottam Purachha.

NATIONAL "MILITIA".

—:o:—

STANDING ORDERS.

Tuesday, 6 a.m.—General Rally of the Volunteers at Bhatia Bag opposite G. P. O. Volunteers will march to Ballard Pier to receive Dhan Gopal Mukherji.

Tuesday, 6 p.m.—General Rally of the Volunteers at Congress House.

Programme will be announced on the spot.

HINDUSTAIN SEVA DAL.

—:o:—

To Co-operate With Provincial Congress Committees For Satyagraha.

The Secretary-General of the Hindustani Seva Dal, issues the following:—

The All-India Volunteer Board of the Hindustani Seva Dal met at Ahmedabad under the presidenthip of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and accepted the resignation of Mr. S. Sriniwas Iyengar and elected Mr. B. Sambamoorty as President instead.

Mrs. Rukmini Laxmipati and Mr. K. F. Nariman have been co-opted as members of the All-India Volunteer Board in places of Messrs. Subhash Chandra Bose (now in jail) and S. Srinivasa Iyengar (who resigned his presidentship as well as membership)

The All-India Board has further resolved to place its services at the disposal of the All-India Congress Committee and has urged its Provincial Boards to help and co-operate with the Satyagraha Committees of their respective provinces to the fullest extent.

(Through War Council, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.)

STUDENTS OF BOMBAY REMEMBER
POLICE ATTACK ON YOUR PROCESSION ON 12TH MARCH AND VINDICATE YOUR SELF-RESPECT BY JOINING THE NATIONAL MILITIA AT THE CONGRESS OFFICE.

"BEGINNING OF THE END."

—:o:—

To-day's Public Lecture.

A public meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), in Congress House compound, when Sjt. C. Rajagopalachari, Jairamdas Daulatram, Moulana Mohiuddin Kasuri and others will speak on "Beginning of the End".

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL TRAINING CAMP.

The closing ceremony of the Half-day Camp will be performed to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress House, when Mr. B. Sambamoorti will distribute certificates to the Campers.

PUBLIC MEETING OF WOMEN.—Under the auspices of Gujarati Hindu Stri Mandal, Jain Mahila Samaj, Bhagini Samaj, (Santa Cruz), Gujarati Hindu Stri Mandal, (Vanita Visram), Rashtriya Stri Sabha, Patidar Stri Mandal, etc. a public meeting of the women of Bombay will be held to-morrow (Wednesday), at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at Madhavbaug, to mourn the death Srimati Maganbehn, Manekchand Panachand, the jain nun. Srimati Trabai Manekla Premchand will preside.

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PLEASE

STATION MASTER SENTENCED.

—:o:—

He Cheated Stall-Keeper.

Kazi Samsuddin, Station Master at Matunga, on the B. B. and C. I. Railway line was found guilty on two charges of cheating in respect of Rs. 500 and Rs. 400, respectively, and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500, on each charge by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Monday.

Mr. Solomon appeared for the complainant, while the accused was defended by Mr. Sahar.

The complainant is Mahomed Umar Alibhai, a landed proprietor of Bombay. According to the complainant's story, the accused was employed as a Station Master at Dadar about the middle of June 1928 and since he (the complainant) was then unemployed he thought of opening a refreshment stall on the railway line and spoke to one Ibrahim about it. Ibrahim introduced the complainant to one Mahomed Ramal and the latter stated that he knew the accused who would be in a position to render assistance to the complainant. The complainant along with others went to the accused. who told the complainant to open a stall at he GCentral Station, which would be a profitable business. The accused told the complainant that he knew one Manibhai, who would render him all assistance in the matter.

After a few days, the complainant went with the accused to the Church Gate Station and the accused, according to the directions of the complainant presented an application for license. The accused told him that he (complainant) would get the necessary sanction but a sum of Rs. 500 had to be kept ready to be paid to one Sahib. The complainant then paid the amount to the accused and later on was induced to part with a further sum of Rs. 400.

The complainant waited for sometime and as his suspicions were roused, he demanded payment of the moneys that he had advanced. As the accused failed to pay the same, the present prosecution was launched.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

The Magistrate remarked that he was disposed to take a serious view of the caste, but in view of the fact that the accused was sure to lose his job, he was sentenced as above. A sum of Rs. 500 was ordered to be paid to the complainant out of the fine.

SWADESHI BAZAAR.

—:o:—

The Bombay Presidency Youth League is organising a Swadeshi Bazaar during the forthcoming National Week. It will be opened by some eminent All-India Leader. Judging from past experience there is bound to be a great rush for Stalls, the more so this time. In this connection the following information will be of interest to the genuine Swadeshi Manufacturers and dealers who wish to take Stalls in the Bazaar.

DURATION.—Opens on Saturday, 5th April and will continue till 13th April.

STALLS.—The usual stall measures 6 ft. x 10 ft. (frontage 6 ft.).

CHARGE.—The rent for a stall measuring 6 ft. x 10 ft. is Rs. 25 for the whole week. This includes the charge for the construction of the stall.

ELECTRICITY.—One electric lamp will be provided in each stall. The all inclusive charge for that will be Rs. 5.

TIME.—The Bazaar will be open from 3 p.m. to 9 p.m. on week days and from 3 p.m. to 10 p.m. on Saturdays and Sundays.

EXHIBITS.—Only "Genuine Swadeshi articles" will be permitted.

PLACE.—Jinnah Hall, Congress House.

ENQUIRIES.—All enquiries may be addressed to:—

M. M. GANDHI,
C/o Youth League,
Madon House, Hughes Road,
Bombay, 7.

DILATORY MADRAS JUDICIARY.

—:o:—

Govt. Censured For Delay.

MADRAS, March 24.

The Government sustained a defeat in the Council this morning in a cut motion under the head Justice, to discuss the heavy arrears that are left undisposed of, for a long time and suggesting the desirability of constituting a committe to inquire into the whole matter and finding ways and means of disposing of these arrears. Various members offered suggestions in this direction.

A cut to discuss the need for Indianisation of all posts in the Judicial Department was lost. At this stage the Council rose for lunch.—Free Press.

STOP PRESS.

G.I.P. STRIKE TO CONTINUE.

—:o:—

The following resolutions were passed in the Centre Representatives extra-ordinary meeting held at Parel, Head Office on Monday at 6 p.m. and further affirmed by the General Meeting of the strikers:—

(1) (a) This meeting resolves that till all the strikers are immediately reinstated in their old jobs, the strike should be continued vigorously and urges upon all non-strikers to stop work.

Passed unanimously:—

(b) This meeting further resolves that the Central Strike Commitee should arrange a programme of peaceful Satyagraha and mass picketing at all the centres so as to paralyse the G.I.P. Railway administration, from the 3rd April 1930, if negotiations for an honourable settlement with the Central Strike Committee fail by 29th of March 1930.

Proposed by Mr. Ginwala, supported by Mr. K. N. Ghaneker of Shahabad, and S. S. Joshi and further supported by D'Souza and Jwalaprasad.

This resolution, passed by the Centres Representative Meeting has been adopted, by the Central Strike Committee with a unanimous decision.

Berlin.—M. Trotsky's condition in Constantinople is much worse. He has telegraphed to his friends in Germany and elsewhere that Doctors have not slightest hope of saving his life unless he can take drastic cure in Germany or France. His friends have accordingly appealed to German and other Governments for permission to Mr. Trotsky to undergo cure, saying that he is prepared to give pledge of abstention from political activities which pledge, they say, is scarecely necessary as M. Trotsky is completely broken down mentally and physically.

Port Darwin.—Airmen Piper and Kaye have arrived. (See message of ninth February).

London.—In Commons, Mr. Shaw, introducing Army Estimates, laid emphasis on progressive reduction of British military forces to 148 thousand. He smaid that Government did not intend to make another reduction in armaments without international agreement. Opposition loundly cheered Shaw when he said that facts had confounded theorists (meaning Labourite leftwingers) who had contended that we should help cause of general disarmament by ourselves reducing armaments regardless of other nations.—Reuter.

THE ECONOMIC MEAN

BY

An Overseas Visitor.

In these days of accelerated transport, the law of supply and demand, in relation to any particular commodity, operates throughout the world, and is determined in whichever of the five continents the demand for that commodity is greatest. Thus it happens that the prices which the Indian pays for many of his every day necessities are regulated on the further side of the Atlantic.

But it is also the case, as readers of these bulletins will have observed from personal experience, that many of these necessities are not always sold throughout India at fixed prices. Kerosene and petrol, for example, are appreciably cheaper in the four great ports of Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta and Madras, than they are in Delhi. This is due to the cost of freight and distribution over distances which range from anything up to 800 miles.

These variations in the prices of popular commodities in different districts are fixed, on the part of responsible firms, not by a system of arbitrary guess-work, but by scientific accountancy. The costs both of freight and of the necessary distributing organisation are calculated. And average figures for the year are arrived at, each of which covers the expense of transporting a particular unit of saleable goods to a particular district. The difference in these figures causes the difference in prices.

Sensible firms realise that to keep prices as low as possible means increasing trade. Absolute regularity of supplies eliminates the possibility of local shortages, thereby preventing the middleman from exploiting his customers, as he can do when the local demand is greater than the supply.

The price of a commodity as supplied to the various districts once decided, it must not be thought that a company which has the interests of its customers at heart will remain thereafter entirely passive. Burmah-Shell, to take a case in point, is engaged in an unceasing effort to enable its products to reach the poor villager without the intervention of superfluous middlemen. With this object in view, a one-gallon kerosene tin has been manufactured, a unit, equivalent to six bottles, which the moderately well-to-do can afford. The purchaser of this tin receives guaranteed bulk and quality, an important consideration. And though he has to pay somewhat heavily for the tin in proportion to the amount of oil contained, the inclusive price is if anything rather less than that charged by the ordinary hawker or up-country retailer. So that, in effect, he gets the tin and the guarantee free.

While petrol is sold only by the company's direct agents, at fixed prices, kerosene dealers are in theory at liberty to charge what they will. None the less the company keeps a close eye on these charges through its network of inspectors; and if they are considered unreasonable, the dealers, where others are available, are changed. This policy of enlarged supervision is placing the benefits of proper lighting within reach of thousands of villagers to whom they were formerly unknown—*Burmah-Shell Bulletin No. 9.*

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1930.

MISREPRESENTATION.

—:o:—

Mahatma Gandhi's march through the villages of Gujarat promises to be a tremendous success, to judge only from the swelling lists of volunteers pledged to join his campaign, the impatience of even women volunteers to be active combatants, and from the steadily increasing number of resignations by Patels and other village officials. This success is duly recognised by the Provincial Governments who have banned the Gandhi march films. But, as Mr. Rajagopalachari said the other day, Gandhiji's ideas are now spread everywhere and cannot be banished or imprisoned. And, if any Satyagrahi is imprisoned, the idea of Satyagraha becomes ten times more potent and attracts ten times more volunteers, as was proved in the Kaira district by the conviction of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and as is being proved in Bengal by the conviction of Mr. Sen Gupta. The success of the movement has so confounded its critics, that some of them like the "Times of India" and the "Indian Daily Mail" have dishonestly begun to misrepresent it. It is a gross perversion of truth for the "Times of India" to say that the Congress "does not expect its adherents to be bound by the doctrine of non-violence." The Congress creed is still unchanged and it expects every Congress worker or volunteer to be non-violent in all his acts and words whatever the provocation he may receive. But it does not matter to the Congress whether his non-violent acts or words are prompted by a faith in non-violence as a religious creed or as a matter of policy.

The "Indian Daily Mail" is prepared to credit Gandhiji with a genuine belief in non-violence and the spirit of 'Ahimsa' but doubts "whether there are probably ten per cent. of his followers who share the same views." Its alien editor, brought up in the traditions of the West which knows no other method of securing national ends than the barbarous resort to brute force, is naturally unacquainted with the immense hold which the doctrine of Satyagraha has on the people of India. We may, however, admit for the sake of argument that only five per cent. or even one per cent. of his followers share his view of non-violence as a religious creed. But what is more relevent, all the rest of his followers in the campaign of civil resistance are not only absolutely non-violent, but know that the success of the campaign depends entirely on the atmosphere of non-violence which by their self-imposed suffering they will be able to maintain. Else they would use some other methods of resistance than courting imprisonment after giving due notice to Government. It is unfair to question the 'bona fides' of such persons. Some of the reasons why the "Indian Daily Mail" suspects the 'bona fides' of the majority of Gandhiji's followers are ludicrous. It scents the spirit of violence in the common use of expressions like "Councils of War," "armies" and "volunteers" and in the display of Walt Whitman's "militant verses". We do not know what the Salvation Army would say to this view but surely our contemporary would be the better for a little more sense of humour. It may recognise that there is such a thing as a figure of speech and the most moderate person or paper need not take fright at phrases like "sinews of war" or "silver bullets." Judicious use of expressions like the "Council of War" is helpful in impressing upon the people the extraordinary character of the Satyagraha campaign, and verses like Whitman's "Beat! Beat! Drums!" help to enthuse the people and universalise the spirit of self-sacrifice. Gandhiji wants to universalise self-sacrifice as well as non-violence. There are to-day no greater and more uncompromising foes of violence than Mahatma Gandhi and Congressmen. Their "war" is one the like of which the world has not yet seen. Its weapons will be not hatred and violence, but self-imposed sacrifice and non-violence at all cost. It is a "war" where victory will be won through the maintenance of perfect peace. The "Indian Daily Mail" may not be Nationalist enough to relish the idea, but it may be truthful enough not to misrepresent it and to defame men and women who seek to conquer by hurting no one and accepting suffering for themselves.

Both our contemporaries are anxious about the "Round Table Conference." They are welcome to boost it as much as they like, it indeed needs much boosting now. The world will see pretty soon what it brings forth. The "Times of India" not only fears that Gandhiji's campaign might ruin the Conference but maliciously thinks that he wishes to ruin it, "being devoid of any constructive ability." Gandhiji is certainly devoid of any desire to construct things after Government's pattern. Such work he has left to the London Conference. The constructive work of the genuine All-Parties' Conference, which he persuaded the Congress to accept, having been unheeded by the British Government, he is now building up a force in the country that would compel the Government to seek a true Peace Conference, and thus pave the way for true and permanent constructive work on the basis of Indian freedom.

REPREHENSIBLE.

—:o:—

"Scrutator" of the "Indian Daily Mail" is inscrutable and incorrigible. Let us respect his anonymity although he makes it abundantly clear who he is. But we presume he has not the courage to sign his own name when he makes malicious and vituperative attacks on the most revered man not only in India but in the whole world, Mahatma Gandhi. We pass over his silly effusion against the "Chronicle", but let us make it clear that we have not the slightest objection to draw part of our advertisement revenue from "alien" advertisers. That is a business proposition and a healthy and honourable undertaking and the advertisers know their business and advertise because it pays them to do so. But as for the Liberal clique that has engaged "Scrutator's" service it is neither healthy for its politics nor is it a patriotic and honourable proceeding to hire an alien pen for doing the dirty work of vilification of Gandhiji and other Nationalist leaders, because they could not persuade Mr. Natarajan to do it. The charge against Mahatma Gandhi of "not playing the game" with his friends and shifting his attitude in regard to the Round Table Conference and the accusation against him and Pundit Motilal Nehru of "being guilty of something very close to political treachery" can only come from a source thoroughly acquainted with the truth, but determined to pervert it. It will be recalled that the signatories of the Delhi-Allahabad manifesto interpreted the Viceroy's statement to mean that the Conference would meet to decide upon a Dominion Status Constitution for India and all the non-Congress signatories knew full well that Congressmen could only participate in the Conference if it was distinctly understood that its task would be to frame a scheme for the immediate establishment of Dominion Status. Mahatma Gandhi and Pundit Motilal when they met the Viceroy naturally wanted from him an assurance that the Conference would not merely discuss the possibility of giving India Dominion Status, but devise a constitution for India on the lines of Dominion Status. The Viceroy could not give such an assurance and thus it was futile for any Congressman to take part in a Round Table Conference in the absence of such an assurance. If there has been any shifting of attitude, it is on the part of the Viceroy and the British Government who said one thing in the announcement of October 31 and meant quite a different thing as well as on that of Liberals like Dr. Sapru who, having signed the Delhi-Allahabad manifesto on the distinct understanding of securing the establishment of Dominion Status, have agreed to take part in the Conference in spite of the Viceroy's notorious distinction between the journey and the journey's end and Lord Russell's unrepudiated but frank speech.

Mr. Natarajan in his statement explaining why he left the editorship of the "Indian Daily Mail" refers to a matter in connection with the finances of the journal which is of the utmost importance from the point of view of public morality. Mr. Natarajan is the co-trustee along with Mr. J. B. Petit of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association. He complains that at an adjourned meeting of the executive of this body, without his knowledge and consent, Rs. 25,000 were voted from the funds of the Association as a subsidy to the "Indian Daily Mail". We have no doubt those who subscribed to the funds of the Association, which has for its object the safeguarding of the rights of overseas Indians, would resent this proceeding of wasting a large portion of the contributions for an entirely different object. It is significant that Sir Chimanlal Setalvad is Chairman of the Committee of the Imperial Citizenship Association and also of the Board of Directors of the 'Indian Daily Mail" and that Mr. Jehangir Petit is the Secretary of the Association and the Managing Director of the "Indian Daily Mail". We leave it to the public to judge of the morality of the subvention to the "Daily Mail", and we have no doubt when the Council of the Association meets it will vindicate its reputation as a trusted custodian of public funds by cancelling the subsidy.

LORD IRWIN ON BOOKS.

—:o:—

We congratulate Lord Irwin on refraining from reference to politics in his Convocation address to the new graduates of the Delhi University. Not that we want students to eschew politics, but any political advice by the Viceroy now to the Indian youth would have been more or less unreal and unnatural. It was good that he dwelt mainly on books and similar non-controversial topics and, in his own words, "rambled rather aimlessly through the fields of reminiscence." We are sure that his youthful audience enjoyed the ramble quite as much as he did. In matters non-political, especially when he is in a reminiscient mood, Lord Irwin reveals an aspect of his personality which many would note with affection and admiration. His discourse on books was fresh and delicious but for the stale quotation from Milton. In the discourse itself there are many quotable sentences with a genuine classic touch. There is, for instance, the sentence which likens books to the magic carpet sitting on which one can fly where fancy wills. Here is a passage which one will not easily forget: "We do well, therefore, as often as we can to enrich the quality of our own thoughts by allowing to flow into it the higher thoughts of men who have in their generation been the interpreters of the deeper things of human feelings. For many people this presentment in form of their own inarticulate emotions is the great charm of all writing, whether poetry or prose. How often are we not brought up sharp as we read by a passage or line 'a jewel five words long' in which we are almost startled to see crystallized in language some dumb sensation of our own which we had never succeeded in bringing to such precise definition?" Referring to the pleasures of reading, sometimes marred by discordant thoughts, Lord Irwin said: "If to some University student reading may sometimes still conjure up the beckoning ghost of an examiner, let him comfort himself with the thought that many things which begin as a task end by being a pure pleasure." This is quite true for good books afford more interest than examiners and erudite annotators ever kill.

BOYCOTT BRITISH UNIVERSITIES.

REPLY TO BRITISH GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL'S DECISION.

(By P. R. BHARUCHA.)

Much has been written about the recent outrageous decision of the General Medical Council of England, but an important aspect of the question agitated has not been sufficiently noticed in the Press. Why should we be so purturbed about the G. M. C.'s decision? We are behaving (as unfortunately we have always behaved) as if England were the only country in which one could obtain adequate medical and surgical training! Such a proposition is on the face of it absurd. There are brilliant schools of medicine, surgery and psychiatry in France, Germany, Austria. Why do not our students flock to these schools? We all know that they would be welcome there, and I should like to give to our students an assurance to that effect from personal experience of French Universities. But the usual answers to such a proposal are: (1) We don't want to waste our time in learning French or German; (2) continental degrees, however good, are not recognised in India; (3) It is impossible to get Government appointments without English degrees.

ABSURD IDEA.

As to (1): It is a scandalous misuse of language to say that time spent in acquiring French and German is "wasted"; and, above all, it does not lie in the mouth of a student of medicine or of any of the other sciences to say so. If our medical students are unwilling to devote a few months over these important languages for (five or six months' work is all that is necessary to acquire a working knowledge of these languages) they are not worth their salt as students or as medical men.

WHOSE FAULT?

As to (2): If continental degrees are not recognised in India, surely it is our own fault! If we had not confined our devotion so exclusively to English degrees, and hypnotised ourselves into the belief that they are the "only ones" worth having, we would have had the wits to wander farther afield than London on Edinburgh, and to imbibe knowledge from "all available" sources. In this respect it is high time we took a hint from Chinese and Japanese students who, in their search for knowledge, are to be found at "every important University" in Europe and America. Those are the real students; they do not aim at getting degrees exclusively for the purpose of getting comfortable Government appointments.

And as to (3): If it is impossible to get Government appointments for want of English degrees and in spite of good French or German degrees, then our students had better be prepared to forgo the pleasure of serving under Government. If they have not the grit to do that, then they will richly deserve to be treated as they have just been treated by the G. M. C.

TAKE UP THE CHALLENGE.

And let our students consider this also! their studies will cost them much less on the continent than in England. If they spend £300 a year at an English University they will spend £150 in France or about £200 in Germany. This is by no means a minor consideration for a poor country like ours.

The G. M. C. has struck us full in the face; and we deserved it. But we must not go on deserving it, and we cannot afford to ignore the affront. Now is the time to act—not like the dog who goes up to lick the hand of the master who had just whipped him, but like responsible, courageous, sensible, upstanding men.

It is to be hoped that the Foreign Information Bureau of our University is, or will shortly be, in a position to supply full and correct information as to courses and conditions of studies at all the important Universities of Europe.

SCIENCE & SUPERSTITION.

—:o:—

LOSS OF FAITH IN MIRACLES.

(BY J. D. JENKINS.)

In a previous article I said that in the childhood of the race every rare event was regarded as supernatural. Even a century or so ago in the West, many "marvels" of modern scientific discovery would have been classed as supernatural. For example, to know what was happening a few hours, or a few minutes ago, in London or in New York, or to listen to the voice of, and interchange conversation with, friends in different and distant countries—the commonplace of the telegraph and telephone—not to mention the transmission across vast distances of land and ocean, and the instantaneous photographic record and resproduction of rapidly moving objects, etc., etc.—all these would have been thought impossible or "miraculous". The religious mind is ever apt to forget that our notion of what is natural grows with our greater knowledge.

NATURE'S LAW.

Nothing happens in direct "contradiction" to nature, and nothing has ever happened in a manner that does violence to the laws of nature. No "supernatural events" have ever taken place. What has happened, is simply that an event has occurred which at the moment appeared to transcend what was at that moment known to us of nature. If at any point, scientific investigation finds a "limit", what is beyond that "limit" is only a part of nature yet unknown. We may rest assured, that all that appears "marvellous" or "inexplicable" will in due course receive its explanation, and all be embraced within some part of the whole domain of science.

PRIEST-CRAFT'S POLICY

We quoted Kingsley's definition of superstition as "Fear of the unknown". A little reflection will show that it is this "fear" which has been taken advantage of by "Servants of God" in all ages, to "bring back sinners unto repentance"—"Fear" of that "undiscovered country, from whose bourn, no traveller returns"—to tell us a connected tale. It is this, that "puzzles the will." When a learned man or a group of persons refuse to believe what is taught by a particular religious body, and when this group begins to ridicule, and starts a propaganda against it, then we have in all ages and in all countries, what is known as "Sectarian" or "Communal" persecutions. We have had quarrels about "dogmas"; violent "theological quarrels", etc., etc. We have had in the West, for 1,000 years,—the "Odium Theologicum"—the bitter hatred of rival religionists. There have been no wars so sanguinary, as holy wars: no persecution so relentless, as religious persecutions, no hatred so bitter, as theological hatred. There have been many persecutions besides the "ten great persecutions" started by Nero in A.D. 64, down to Diocletian's persecution in A.D. 302. Would that these were the only religious persecutions: but alas, those on the other side prove the truth of the Founder of the Christian religion: —"I came not to send peace on earth but a sword (Matthew x. 36).

CURSE OF PERSECUTION.

Witness the long and relentless persecutions of the Waldenses and Albigenses; the six or seven crusades: the wars of Charlemagne, against the saxons: the thirty years war of Germany: the persecution of the Guises: the Bartholomew slaughter: the wars of Louis xiv on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes: the Dragonnades: the wars against Holland: and the bitter persecutions stirred up by Luther, which spread to England and Scotland—and a thousand others.

Dr. Sprenger calculated that 50 millions have perished in these religious wars. In one night alone, in the year 1572:—On that dreadful night of the 24th of August,—no less than thirty thousand French Protestants were murdered in cold blood. It was all done "in the name of Jesus", the "Prince of Peace!"—the "Prince of Righteousness!" Thus they celebrated "Saint" Bartholonew's Day in 1572." It was only possible because the "Church" had then "temporal power." It was possible because "such was the depth of degeneration" to which the Christian religion had been "carried by its so-called votaries".

HINDU SOCIAL SYSTEM.

It is not possible to-day simply because this infamous and "bloody" organisation has lost all temporal power in the West. It lies to-day, a stinking decomposing corpse on the wayside. We live to-day, in "an age of science and of reason", as Dr. Deshmukh and Mr. Brelvi very properly observed the other day in their brilliant speeches. It is a remarkable fact that, there is no evidence that Hinduism, with all its faults, has ever been a "persecuting religion". That is because, it is not a "religion" in the sense that Christianity and Mahomedanism are "religious." It is only a social system. A man can be a Hindu, all the days of his

(Cotinued On Page 5.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

Accepting The Challenge.

The latest news from London regarding the chances of the MacDonald Government to push on successfully with their industrial and social legislation indicates that the rank and file of the Labourites in Parliament have become convinced that if on those issues a general election is held next summer, the Labour Party has a great possibility of coming back to power with an absolute majority. The speeches from the Government Front Bench when the Tories and the Lloyd George group pursue a policy of obstruction show that if the MacDonald Government are challenged to go to the country, they will be ready to take up the gauntlet. But will Mr. MacDonald and his colleagues when they go to the polls take up the question of India as a major issue, or will they regard it as outside party politics, in other words agree upon a policy of "united conspiracy" against India?

Lame Excuse.

An "Indian Economist" in the hospitable pages of the "Pioneer" essays in vain to justify the imposition of the salt tax in India. His argument is curious and shows to what an extent of absurdity the academic person can go in defence of a case. "Indian economist" says: "To enable each member of society to contribute his share towards the expenses of the State it is to a great degree necessary to tax a commodity of general consumption like tax." If this argument about compelling even the poorest to share the burden of the State were just and equitable, it would be an abundant excuse for the revival of the poll tax of old days, and for the retention of that notorious capitation tax in Burma, for the abolition of which the Burmese have been agitating fruitlessly all these years. However, it is some consolation to notice that this Indian defender of the salt tax does point out that it does not exist in "other civilised countries." His explanation for the escape of the people in these countries from the iniquitous imposition is that "they have other taxes which accomplish the same object which the salt tax fulfils in an economically backward country"! But have the Government of India imposed the salt monopoly, only because India is an economically backward country?

Ancient Grievances.

At the Thana District Forest Grievances Conference held in Bombay on Sunday last Mr. S. G. Warty, the President, and Mr. K. T. Karulnar, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, set forth the many ancient forest grievances of the ryots of the district. These grievances, shared by several other districts in the Presidency, have been set forth before by many a leader at meetings and conferences without number, and have been the subject of interpellations without number. But Government have dealt with them as they have dealt with other grievances; that is, they have either neglected or dallied with them. A Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee was appointed by them in 1925, but their recommendations are only on paper. What wonder if the distressed ryots and their earnest leaders have lost all faith in petitions and verbal protests and are consulting Mahatma Gandhi about a more effective propaganda?

Insane Propaganda.

With the approach of the 1st April when the Sarda Act comes into force some Pundits and Mullahs seem to have lost all their sanity. They have been advising ignorant and othodox people to marry away their children as fast as they can, with the result that almost every day brings reports of unnatural marriages of lisping children and even babies in the cradle. Either society or law or both must immediately proceed to invalidate such farcical marriages, repugnant to all sense of humanity or decency. A Mr. H. Azizul Haque, who is a double graduate, writes to us threatening Government with a campaign of civil disobedience against the Sarda Act. He has sent his letter to the wrong place. He will soon realise that if such a silly campaign is started at all, it will prove abortive in a month. The only result would be a welcome revolt against superstition and priestcraft.

Why It Didn't.

John: (After return from the wedding reception) "I am afraid, Harris, my speech at the function didn't go down well."

Harris: "Whatever did you say?"

John: "I said I wished the bride many happy returns of this occasion."

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THE BOMBAY "LIBERAL OFFENSIVE."

"NO INDIAN GOOD ENOUGHT!!!"

(BY J. D. J)

The "Chronicle" a few days ago referred to the new Editor of the "I. D. M." as a "cleven writer". That is true. It is simply another way of saying that he "knows his job". It was because the Bombay "Liberals" are of this opinion that "Scrutator" has been "invited" to come and dwell amongst us. He was invited, because "no Indian was found good enough," for this particular work. There is in the issue of the "D. M." of Saturday, a note about a certain Mr. Stephens. This gentleman, we are told, is to enjoy a salary (as Assistant Director of Public Information) of Rs. 1,200 a month, rising to Rs. 1,400. He does not know his "job" it seems, but "Scrutator" is satisfied that "he will learn his job in time," etc., etc. Now, I don't know how long "Scrutator" has been in India but I would like to point out that my experience since I landed in these shores and "dabbled" in Indian politics, is this: I have found that there is an enormous amount of truth in the saying, "Scratch a Moderate and you will find an Extremist." In private talk he is as revolutionary and depressing as the most violent of Indian Extremists, but in public—that is to say, on the latform and in the Press he is always "meak and mild." It was a distinguished "Moderate" who once said on the Congress platform: "a day will come, when we shall get rid of these beef-eating Englishmen." Whatever we may say and think of the Mahatma, he has never said that; his quarrel is not with Englishmen, but with the system of Government in India. He is out to destroy that system, and not to "destroy" and clear out of India—"all beef-eating Englishmen."

WHO LAUGHS LAST.

"Scrutator" wrote the other day and referred to Gandhi's march to the sea coast as something that resembled the famous "March to Moscow", I don't pretend to be as acquainted with English history or French history, as Scrutator is. But as far as my imperfect reading of history goes Napoleon's famous "March to Moscow" was quite successful, though "Scrutator" might not be aware of it. What proved a calamity, was not the "March to Moscow", but the "Retreat". It will be time to laugh at Gandhi's "March," when he begins "Retreating.". Nor is it true that Gandhi proposes "to bury his head in a salt pan" when he gets to the coast, as suggested also by "Scrutator" I confess to be in no mood to laugh at this "Gandhi Stunt," as it is the fashion in Liberal circles to describe it. Mrs. Besant wrote in her "New India" that "Scrutator's" meat, (when as the "Pioneer") was found "too strong" for the "digestive powers of the Government." The Bombay "Liberals" have now, it seems, opened a Restaurant in the Apollo Bunder, where "Scrutaor" supplies us with "Murghi Chops" and half-boiled eggs at an anna a time, from 4 p.m. every evening.

CANT AND HUMBUG.

We read that "his policy," is to be "Dominion Status in our time." Let us see what is implied by all this. The Mahatma is marching towards Independence ("via the salt pans of Gujerat")—because he has no faith in this so-called "promise." He does not believe that the Home Government intend to give "Dominion Status in our Time"—or at any other "time." Indeed, it can be proved that, this is true, and that Gandhi's belief is well founded. What is the evidence? and who are they, who are burying their heads in the sands of Bombay, and elsewhere? Let us examine the evidence which lies before us. The most famous of English Journals, the "Spectator", said the other day: "We reassert our determination to stand by the declaration of 1917 ..... the people of India including of course the Native States, shall as soon as possible (subject to local necessities),—enjoy a form of government similar to that of Dominion of Canada, or the Union of South Africa and this freedom in the last resort must include, as it does in the case of Canada, the right of withdrawal from the British Commonwealth." Now "this Freedom," as in the case of Canada, must include the right to "repudiate debt."

The new Constitution then, will be vested with power "to investigate certain privileges now enjoyed" (as the Mahatma said in his letter to me) by the "Ruling race", and "such privileges as will be found by the National Government not to have been legitimately earned shall be taken away." But the Home Government have already made it perfectly clear through the Secretary of State that, they do not propose:—they "have no intention of allowing a situation to arise in India," in which any of these things would be possible. To talk, therefore, of "being loyal" to the declaration of 1917, or of "granting to India a form of government similar to that enjoyed by the Dominion of Canada" is all cant and humbug, and it is because this is all cant and humbug, that the Mahatma has been compelled to "march to Independence"—via "the salt pans of Gujerat." I want to know what else he could do under the circumstances? Lord Lytton writes in an English Monthly Review, that the Viceroy's pronouncement was made "with a view of clearing the atmosphere of suspicion and uneasiness which had arisen because of the vagueness of the phrases used from time to time by responsible authorities when referring to the goal of British policy in India." That "ultimate goal" policy, bears a remarkable resemblance to that other "policy", namely, Prohibition. That 'policy' is no more the "ultimate goal" of Government's efforts than is "Dominion Status in our time," or in any other time. Lincoln said something about the impossibility of "fooling all the people all the time." Nor can we dope all the people all the time. And I am afraid the Bombay Liberals have only done this "in our time":—they have hired an able writer to serve us with a good anna's worth of 'Dope' every evening in Bombay, and perhaps no Indian could, be found—"good enough for that job". When I shake hands with an "Extremist," I know where I am, but when I shake hands with a "Moderate" in India, I feel that I am, shaking the "friendly" hands of a Judas.

SOME PLAIN TRUTHS FOR MR. WILSON.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I have been reading with great interest the writings of the great Wilson in the "Indian Daily Mail". The more I read them the more I become convinced that Mr. Wilson is labouring under a deep delusion. Out of pity for him and the name he has made as "an ardent advocate of Indian nationalism" I am going to tell him some plain truths.

All these years I have been under the impression that only low Indians could be found to perform such dirty work as abusing and slinging mud at the respected leaders of India and belittling the movement they are conducting. It has been my experience that whenever a particularly loathsome propaganda was to be conducted against Indian leaders and Indian nationalism always an Indian was commissioned to do it. Mr. Wilson has broken this monopoly of low Indians. With an avidity, almost vulgar, he has taken on himself the task of reviling and belittling the greatest son of India and the movement for freedom he has started. Incidentally he is to perform a miracle—the revival of Liberalism—Liberalism which was dead and buried long ago and now lies mingled with the cold dust.

I take Mr. Wilson at his word that he is a brilliant and able journalist. But let me tell him that a hundred Wilsons working together cannot accomplish the task he has been commissioned to do. While editing the Anglo-Indian "Pioneer" he tried to show himself as a friend of India and the Indian public took him at his surface value. Now that he has captured an Indian journal he is showing his true colours and fighting against Indian nationalism and the Indian movement for freedom. In the "Pioneer" he wrote at his best; in the "Indian Daily Mail" he is seen at his worst. His "Pioneer" writings had at least a veiled decency, but his performance in the "Mail" is low, puerile and nauseating. It was expected that the Wilsonian era would improve the cripple of Bakehouse Lane. The only improvement so far noticed is that a page and a half of "muck" has been added to the paper at the expense of much useful and decent matter.

If Mr. Wilson does not change his tone and particularly his qualifying epithets for Mahatma Gandhi he may soon have to find another paper to write his brilliant stuff, for no one with a grain of self-respect and patriotism will defile his hand by touching a paper, which though run by Indian money, so shamelessly and offensively reviles Mahatma Gandhi and his great movement.

Let me tell Mr. Wilson that he has made a very bad beginning. In the first instance he did not have the decency to wait a couple of hours formally to take over charge from the retiring Editor. I am told, two hours before Mr. Natarajan came to office to hand over charge Mr. Wilson had entrenched himself in the editorial chair and formulated the new policy of the "I. D. M.".

Having unceremoniously assumed the editorial chair his first business was to write some foolish and offensive stuff against Mahatma Gandhi, which would have better adorned the pages of the Bori Bunder contemporary. And from the day he became editor undignified and sometimes vulgar attacks on Mahatma Gandhi have become a daily feature of the "I. D. M.". In one of his brilliant (!) leaders he tells the public that Mahatma Gandhi is not an accredited leader of the majority of the people. Indeed, how could Mahatma Gandhi be such a leader when there are the Setalvads and the Dalvis? Are not the people of India aware of the great services of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad?

Dear Mr. Wilson, the public will thank you for reminding them that Sir Chimanlal is a great man. Rest assured that they would treat him in the same way he was treated when some days ago he attempted to deliver the Liberal message at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall. You may write your gossips and leaders and humour Sir Chimanlal Setalvad by reading the stuff to him over the 'phone. But just understand that you are making the "I. D. M." odious to the reading public.

I have a great deal more to tell you, but anon.—Yours, etc.,

J. J.

FINANCE BILL PASSES THIRD READING.

(Continued from page 1).

being ordered by the Central Government.

FALSE STORY OF TROOPS'

Sir Huge Cocke asked who was responsible for the false story about troops.

The Home Member said Mr. Munshi should reply.

Mr. Munshi said he saw press reports but enquired whether it was not a fact that Gurkhas and Lancers were posted.

Sir James replied that troops were neither called nor posted.

"ACTS OF HOOLIGANISM".

Mr. Munshi enquired the alleged indiscriminate acts of hooliganism by the Police in other parts of the city apart from the scene of disturbance.

Sir James Crerar: My information is totally contrary to that. (Official Applause).

The President declared that in view of the Home Member's reply that troops were not called out nor used and the other matters covered by the motion being "subjudice" he ruled out the motion for adjournment of the House.

SPECIAL CASE.

Mr. Munshi asked the Chair to take notice of the amendment he sent in this morning.

The President said he could not allow such practice to be established in the case of adjournment motions.

Mr. Munshi pleaded that the case was a special one as Burma's representatives were at a special disadvantage.

The President then called upon the Finance Member to move the Third Raading of the Finance Bill which Sir George Schuster did without a speech.

The President proceeded immediately to put the motion to voe when a number of Swarajist members rose and wished to oppose the measure.

ACHARYA'S SHORT MEMORY.

The President addressing Mr. M. K. Acharya asked whether the member had not opposed the Bill at the consideration stage.

Mr. Acharya: I do not remember if I spoke. (Laughter).

Mr. Kartar Singh expressed his opposition to the Finance Bill and asked the House to throw it out.

NOT COUNTRY'S VIEW.

Mr. Karkar Singh criticised the military policy.

Criticising Government's Army Policy Mr. Roy referred to statements of Sir Mohamed Habibullah before the last session of the League of Nations admitting that the last delegation to the League could not be better represented. Mr. Roy said Sir Mohamed Habibullah did not put the country's view point before the League when he said having regard to frontier obligations the Government of India could not further reduce army expenditure although they were very anxious to fulfil international obligations.

ROUND TABLE.

Table Conference and charged Mr. Roy referring to the Round vassing opinion among Congress-Government with neglecting cammen without whom the Conference was foredoomed to failure. He felt civil disobedience was not congenial in India and was bound to fizzle out and urged Government to announce the date of the Conference without further delay. A conference in April next year would be better suited to the country in view of the general election next autumn.

CAMPAIGN OF ARRESTS.

Mr. Ranga Iyer charged officials with conspiracy to defeat Parliament's conciliation resolution by a campaign of arrests. He said Mr. Gandhi alone could deliver the goods and not Mr. Jinnah, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, or even Pandit Malaviya and Pandit Motilal Nehru. It was Mr. Gandhi's band that was going to win freedom.

BENGAL MODERATISM.

Mr. R. S. Sarma: Why don't you go to manufacture salt instead of making speeches here. (Laughter).

Mr. Ranga Iyer: Mr. Gandhi is not manufacturing salt but is manufacturing freedom. (Applause). If, on studying the situation, I am convinced that Mr. Gandhi's course is right I will join him. I ask the Member from Bengal not to utter blasphemy.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt: He belongs to you (Laughter).

Mr. Ranga Iyer: I am glad Bengal is ashamed of him. (Renewed Laughter).

SARDA ACTWALLA.

Mr. Mahomed Yakub said that the Executive Council was most inefficient. It had only three Indians of which one was a public man and only one was a Muslim who was incompetent. The whole Muslim community's case would go unrepresented in the Viceroy's Council. H epleaded for an assurance that Sarda Act situation would be mended before April 1, as the whole of Muslim community was up against it; otherwise there would be no healthy atmosphere for the Round Table Conference. He dissociated himself from the civil disobedience campaign over this issue by Muslim Ulemas.

Mr. Lamb regretted the absence of Tokkyi owing to ill health and asked for an assurance from the Finance Member when he got bumper returns he would abolish what remained of export duty on rice.

Proceeding Mr. Lamb referred to Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas' attack on the European group the other day, which, he said, was insulting and entirely unworthy of the House. He was proceeding to quote official report of his speech on which the Bombay member had based the attack when the President said Mr. Lamb could not do so. The President added.

Mr. Lamb had ample opportunity of a personal explanation which he did not take. And now after six days he could not speak on the same subject.

Mr. Lamb said he then refrained because he wished to know what Sir Purshottamdas had spoken.

The House rose for lunch.

Mr. Gayapershad Singh objected to piecemeal amendment of the incometax law and suggested that a consolidated bill be undertaken to remove flaws in the legislation.

Mr. Acharya wondered why Government should ask them to pass the Finance Bill when they refused to look into their grievances. He held that there had been no response from Government to the many grievances pointed out to them by the House.

CURZON TO BLAME.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt felt that the policy of late Lord Curzon was the root cause of their troubles in India. Government had no money for the separation of judiciary from executive and yet they could find money for military and luxirious saloons for members of Executive Council.

POOR MAN'S KEROSENE.

Col. Crawford regretted that the twenty-five years old policy in regard to kerosene oil had been changed by Government without consulting the oil industry. He also felt that the poor consumer would be hit in the long run as companies would take up refining yellow oil instead of selling it cheap.

Sir Purshottamdas had no hesitation in saying that he made those observations under provocation and under impression that insinuations against Mr. Birla had been made by Mr. Lamb. But he regretted the fact that in doing so he had hurt the feelings of Europeans in the House. Proceeding the speaker said the only way to develop the country as contemplated by Government was to make her self-supporting.

ONLY A FORMALILTY.

Mr. Aney said that the third reading of the Finance Bill provided the occasion for the annual National indictment of the bureaucracy. He regretted that Pandit Malaviya, who was the pioneer in this protest, was absent owing to illness. He asked, when only 40 crores out of 134 crores of revenue was votable by the House. How could the Government say that it counted on the vote of the House? The passing of the Finance Bill was a formality and its throwing out also became the formal duty of the Opposition. His party had decided not to support the bill.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS IN THE WRONG.

Dr. Ziauddin, while not in favour of paralysing the Government said that he would oppose the Finance Bill. (Applause from Opposition benches). He held that the Government deserved to be censured for their attitude on issues raised by the Skeen Report, the Frontier Reforms, the Exchange Ratio, etc., and for the fact that in most of the communal disturbances Government officials were in the wrong.

GANDHIJI COULD NOT DELIVER ALL THE GOODS.

Mr. Anwar ul Azim said that Mr. Gandhi could not deliver all the goods. The speaker asked those who used the Constitution why continue to decry it and still hold seats in the House?

Mr. Fazal Rahimtoolah said that Mahatma Gandhi did not enjoy the confidence of Muslims and Indians would be committing the greatest blunder by not going to the Round Table Conference.

President: Without invitation?

Mr. Rahimtoolah: We have been invited.

Mr. Rahimtoolah urged Muslim recruitment to the Services till the proportion of Muslims in the services reached one-third.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai opposed the view that the Public Service Commission should be abclished and read a telegram from Karachi merchants opposing Imperial Preference.

Mr. Mukhtar Singh examined the agricultural position. He said that improvement in agricultural methods would not bring prosperity but misfortune to the peasants. The question really was one of fiscal tariff financial and railway freight policy.

SIR G. SCHUSTER REPLY.

Sir George Schuster replying to the debate said that he could assure the Opposition that their speeches had had considerable effect on Govrnnment policy.

He informed the European Group with reference to retrenchment that the appointment of a Retrenchment Officer was not the end of the matter, but he intended to analyse the reasons for the growth of expenditure.

Dealing with the position of oil companies he said thta there was a possibility that the change in the relative level of import and excise duties might create some hardship and affect the finances of smaller companies and wherever such companies thoroughly established a case for special assistance, the Government would give such assistance for which they had power and did not require special legislation. (European applause).

Finally Sir George said that while it was a great deal under present conditions to ask for five crores of additional taxation, its incidence was so balanced as not to be felt. Silver and sugar under the new duties would still be available at rates lower than a year ago while in regard to income tax the only merit was that it would rope in the wealthier classes for the sage of balance. Concluding Sir George said "I remain quite unshaken in the grounds I have put up Give me a chance to pass these taxes and see what comes out of it." (Prolonged applause).

The motion that the Finance Bill be passed was put to vote and carried without division.

The House adjourned till tomorrow.—A. P.

Harrison To Be Executed On 31st March.

PATNA, March 24.

Harrison, condemned to death for the murder of Elder, will be executed on the 31st March.—A. P.

ENGLISH CUP SEMIFINALS

—:o:—

Sheffield Beaten.

RUGBY, Mar. 23.

English Cup Semi-finals resulted as follows:—Huddersfield beat Sheffield Wednesday by two goals to one.

Hull City and Arsenal drew two goals each.—B. O. W.

(Continued from Col. 7)

people this presentment in form of then own inarticulate emotions is the great charm of all writing, whether poetry or prose. How often are we not brought up sharp as we read by a passage or line "A jewel five words long" in which we are almost startled to see crystalised in language some dumb sensation of our own, which we had never succeeded in bringing to such precise definition? In sheer joy how we read and reread until we know by heart the lines that so wonderfully as it seems reflect or bring to light something of our very selves of which we had scarcely been aware. For those to whom music speaks clearly the sensation obtained through hearing must be analogous to that which I have described and even if we are not musical there is much for us all to gain and enjoy from the observance of language and style.

"A good book it has been said should be more often on the knee than in the hand, for as we read we shall frequently pause to consider, digest and criticise. Nor let us be obsessed by the fetish of small mings that there is something unworthy in leaving a book that does not interest us unfinished. It is far better to recognise that all books are not for all tempers or for all times and turn to something, which we can genuinely enjoy. The great thing is to aim at being catholic in taste, to read widely, to think about what we read and so extend our range of thought and knowledge that we shall assuredly gain greatly by the background that we shall gradually form ourselves and we shall find if I mistake not, that there are few sides of our common life that do not gain in colour and interest from the attempt."

WORLD OF SPORT

AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

Cathedral Old Boys win.

The replay between the Bombay Portuguese Association and the Rockfort Union resulted in a victory for the latter side by 2 goals to 1 after a dull and uninteresting game. It is a pity that spectators have to endure such a painful displays before the commencement of the tournament proper. If there was a element of humour in these matches, one would be extremely grateful, between this is lacking, and the only way to relieve one's feelings is to listen to the comedians in the enclosures, who supply the wit.

Valintine opened the scoring for the Rockfort Union, but before the whistle blew for half-time Francis equalised. In the second-half Valentine put his side ahead, and the Rockfort Union qualified for the next round.

The teams were:

ROCKFORT UNION.

D'Sa Goal: A. Dias and D. Fernandes Backs: J. D'Souza, J. Noronha and C. Menezes Halves: D'Aguiar, P. Fernandes V. Fernandes, "Valentine" and A. Dias. Forwards.

BOMBAY PORTUGUESE ASSOCIATION.

Nazareth Goal: Ignatius and Nepo Backs: Albert, Rodrigues and Albuquerque Halves: Francis, Dominic, D'Souza, Marcus and Paes Forwards.

"Referees." Messrs. Lees and Davis.

The Cathedral Old Boy's defeated the Derby Club by 4 goals to 1 in the second match, which was productive of better hockey. Veal opened the scoring in the first half for the Old Boys, C. Brown put his side ahead in the second half. Up and down play resulted and Smith reduced the lead. The Old Boys pressed the defence and C. Brown and Carey added two more goals before time was called.

The teams were.

CATHEDRAL OLD BOYS.

Haskell Goal: Veevers and Murray Backs: R. Brown, Spilling and Temple-Murray Halves: Shortt, Carey, "C. Brown," Veal and Warner Forwards.

DERBY CLUB.

Pascol Goal: Richards and Soars Backs: James, Embleton and Armstrong Halves: and Sinclair Forwards.

Rererees: Messrs. Simpson and C. D'Souza.

TO-DAY'S MATCH 5-30 P.M.

Bombay Gymkhana "A" v. Young Comrades.

SPORTING NOTES FROM HERE & THERE.

Canada Suprerme In Ice-Hockey.

Canada won the Ice Hockey championship in the last Olympic games and has not Easted defeat subsequently. The tham has made a very successful tour of Europe and recently defeated an all England team by 11 goals to 1.

WELL KNOWN SPORTSMAN. TO REDUCE RACING STRING.

Sir Victor Sassoon has decided to race on a smaller scale in England this year. His filles will be kept in training but several colts will be offered for sale during Two Thousand Guineas' week.

GERMAN BOXER AND WORLD TITTE.

Max Schmeling the German heavy weight boxer has accepted an offer to fight the winner of the Scott—Sharkey bout and as the Lithuanian sailor wa declard the winner of the fight fought recently he will meet the German on June 26. The purse will be £50,000 and Schmeling will leave for America early in April.

TILDNEE IN WINNING VEIN.

W. T. Tilden who in spoke of repeated avouals of his retirement from big Tennis is slowly finding his best form again. At Monte Carlo recently he beat H. W. Austin in the final of the New Country Club's Tournament. Both Tilden and Austin will participate at Wimbledon next June and the latter is bound to give a good account of himself as he has a victory over Borotra to his credit this year.

READ IN ODD MOMENTS OF LEISURE

Viceroy On Value Of Books In Life.

NEW DELHI, March 21.

H. E. the Viceroy delivered a most learned address to-day on the occasion of the eighth convocation of the Delhi University. Dr. Motisagar, the Vice-Chancellor, advised the students to stick in constitutional methods. He pleaded for the Government decision on the Delhi University Inquiry Report.

His Excellency the Viceroy said:—"It has given me great pleasure to attend once more the Convocation of the Delhi University. Apart from the opportunity, that it affords of associating myself with what is perhaps the most important function of the University's academic year, it has permitted me to be one of the audience privileged this afternoon to listen to our Vice-Chancellor's thoughtful and inspiring address.

In the course of it he mentioned the critical stage at which the University of Delhi now finds itself and I would take this opportunity of explaining briefly the position of the Government in the matter. The Committee, which was appointed to inquire into certain questions affecting the future of the University and its constituent Colleges, suggested an investigation into the financial resources of the Degree Colleges of the University. The investigation has just been completed and the question is now being examined by my Government. I have every hope that they will shortly be in a position to formulate their conclusions and that these will assist the University and its Colleges to adopt a definite programme of development. I believe that few more worthy objects for their philanthropy can be found and I am happy to be able to-day to announce a generous benefaction from one, who though not a citizen of Delhi, is a resident here for two or three very busy months each year. Mr. Kikabhai Premchand, has just handed over to the University all the allowances he has received as a member of the Assembly and of the Indian Central Committee. He has given money, amounting to Rs. 22,000 to be devoted to the establishment of a part-time Readership in Economics.

To benefactors, such as Mr. Kikabhai Premchand. Universities and culture in all lands and in all ages have owed an inestimable debt. I know that you would wish to join me in expressing to him our cordial thanks for this spontaneous gift and I trust that his generosity may inspire others to follow his example.

VALUE OF BOOKS.

"This afternoon, I would invite you to think with me of books of what they are and what they can be and of the place that, if we are wise, we may seek to give them in our general scheme of life. For such illustration as I may need, however, much I deplore my inability to quote from your own Indian literature. I am perforce compelled to depend upon English writers, but the conclusions that emerge are not Governed by language and are of general application. Let us begin by the elementary inquiry of why we desire to read and ask what are the advantages that we derive from reading. I do not here speak of the more laborious kind of reading which we all know too well and which in the case of the young I suppose at times involves reading rather uninspiring text books and in my own consists in reading through even less inspiring official files.

"It may be that for us both the principal value of such a study is that of a moral discipline of training our mind to work with resolution and perseverance upon subjects that make no powerful appeal to our feelings at the particular moment when our task has to be performed and it is perhaps the more necessary for those, who are constrained to devote a good deal of their time to this kind of reading, to seek refreshment when they may by recourse to reading of more general character. Such wider reading is the means by which we may at once increase our knowledge and even more important, supply an often much-needed stimulus to a torpid imagination. We are able at any moment to take our place upon the magic carpet and fly where fancy wills, acquiring new experience, hearing and seeing new things, so that as our reading leads us through fields hitherto unexplored we find that our vision widens and all the things of life assume for us a new meaning and significance. It is through books and through reading them that we are able to give satisfaction to one of the most instinctive impulses of human nature.

GOOD COMPANIONSHIP.

"'A good book' wrote Milton 'is the precious life-blood of a master spirit embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life.' We do well, therefore as often as we can to enrich the quality of our own thoughts by allowing to flow into it the higher thought of men, who have in their generation been the interpreters of the deeper things of human feelings. For many

(Continued in col. 5.)

Call To The Gurkhas.

STRENGTHEN CONGRESS.

OUR STAKE IN INDIA.

NEW DELHI, March 20.

Kharag Bahadur Singh, the Nepali Youth who came into prominence in connection with the rescue of Rajkumari and has been leading a quiet life since his release from imprisonment has addressed a lengthy appeal to his fellow Gurkhas in British India requesting them to strengthen the Congress movement by accepting Mahatma Gandhi's leadership at this juncture. In the course of his appeal to the Gurkhas settled in British India he says:—

"On March 12 at 6-30 a.m. the Soldiers of Freedom began their march to a unique battle by Mahatma Gandhi. The final issue is the non-violent struggle for Swaraj which inaugurated ten years ago, has now come to a head."

Having regard to the present political situation he asks his countrymen as to what their attitude is and should be in the present campaign for India's freedom, in a series of pointed questions which are:—(1) Whether Gurkhas are foreigners and birds of passage in India? (2) Even if allowed to return, will the Gurkhas find it practical proposition to go of passage in India? (2) Will Nepal ever receive them back even grudgingly? (3) Even if allowed to return, will the Gurkhas find it practical proposition to go back to Nepal? (4) Have not the Gurkhas now settled down in Simla, Dehra Dun, Shillong and other places permanently? (5) Have the 26 Lakhs of Gurkhas born in British India any knowledge concerning Nepal? (6) With the exception of about half a lakh of Gurkhas serving in Civil and Military Department are not the majority dependendant on industries and agricultural operation in India? (7) Do not the Gurkhas understand that it is mother India which gives them all their necessaries of life more liberally than Nepal? (8) Have not the Gurkhas, therefore permanent interests in India which will be better served with the advent of Swaraj than at present? (9) Apart from the fact that Nepal is racially, culturally and territorially an integral part of India, are the Gurkhas not Indians more than Sikhs or Parsis?, and are not some of the religious leaders of both countries the same?

Kharag Bahadur Singh then tries to answer some of the doubts and misgivings expressed by his brothers Gurkhas in the course of which he says:—"The fears entertained by some of them as to their position under Swaraj, may be worse than at present. With the advent of Swaraj, on the other hand they are likely to be employed more and more both in the army and in the civil services, as Services will be more and more Indianised, and those who are already in service or receiving pensions will not have any trouble in their way, and on the other hand they will be better off. Their position in India as a minority community will not affect them adversely, as Swaraj is sure to give fair chance to all.

In conclucsion he exhorts his countrymen to listen to their own "inner voice" and do their clear duty to India, by following Mahatma Gandhi in his non-violent fight for Swaraj. He wants his countrymen to atone for the misdeeds of their own kinsmen who have fought against their Indian brethren. Without any regard for the consequences, he urges them to enroll themselves as Volunteers in the local and Provincial Congress offices, and thus follow his example in taking an active part in the Satyagraha campaign of Mahatma Gandhi.—Free Press.

WILL MAHATMA BE PROSECUTED?

—:o:—

(continued from Page 1).

could not stop the enthusiasm of the youths and they should not come in their way. If they tried to check them, the youths might try to disregard them. They had to live only for a few years, and therefore they should not impede the progress of the country's onward march.

COUNTRY MARCH.

Gandhiji advised the elders to let the youths do anything they liked, provided they stuck to truth and non-violence. Let it not be said of this village that when the whole of India was ready, the elders of this village came in their way and retarded its onward maarch—Fress Press.

CUTTACK READY TO MARCH.

—:o:—

Awaiting Gandhiji's Orders.

CUTTACK, March 24

On the eve of launching of Satyagraha, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, has promulgated Section 144 on seven leaders including Sjts. Gopabandhu Choudhury and Purnachandra Boss yesterday.

Cuttack has decided to launch Satyagraha and held a public meeting yesterday to recruit Volunteers. It is reported that Sjt. Gopabandhu disobeyed the orders and addressed a public meeting at which he exhorted stucents to join Mahatma Gandhi's campaign, 63 persons have enrolled themselves already. A Volunteers training camp is opened at Bankura.

Dr. Suresh Banerji, President of the Abhoyasram with 25 Ashram Volunteers, begins marching for Contai on March 26, for salt Satyagraha campaign, on the word of command being received from Mahatmaji.—Free Press.

SURAT PREPARES FOR MAHATMA'S ENTRY.

—:o:—

Mamlatdar And The Patels.

OLPAD, March 23.

Secretary, Surat District Congress Committee, writes:—

As the time of Gandhiji's arrival is drawing near, the villages are ecoming full of life and enthusiasm. Many village Patels are ready to resign and volunteers are going about educating the people. The enthusiasm of the village people has entered the stronghold of the official circle and the Mamlatdar of the Olpad Taluka is going about from village to village persuading the Patels not to resign. But his efforts are futile. When one of the Patels was asked whether he was thinking of resigning he replied that it was not the ime for thinking and that he has already signed the resignation. The Mamlatdar has called an unofficial meeting of the Patels on the 23rd inst.

Another party has left for Ilpad to enrol volunteers and do propaganda in the villages.

Gandhiji will enter the Surat District on the 28th after fording the river Kim which divides the Broach and Surat Districts. He will then proceed to Oomrachhi village.

Miss Mithubehn Petit has arrived from Bombay to take part in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Carrying Mahatma's Message To Villagers.

—:o:—

BENARES, Mar. 24.

Pandit Krishnachandra Raijanath Singh and other leaders of Benares addressed a largely attended meeting at Kalkabara village yesterday afternoon and explained to the audience the present political situation. Members were enrolled for the Benares District Political Conference at the meeting which is to be held at Gangapur under presidency of Mr. Mohanlal Saxenna on the 29th and 30th March.—Free Press.

26 Volunteers For Gandhiji's "Army."

CALCUTTA, Mar. 24.

At a meeting at village Nila near the Hooghly Point, 26 volunteers were enrolled and resolved to start Satyagraha against the Salt Tax. Even a 70 year old president of the meeting enlisted himself as a volunteer.—Free Press.

VANKANER NEWS.

—:o:—

Teachers And Students Support Gandhiji.

VANKANER, (Kathiawar), March 23.

The teachers and students of the Dakshinamurti of Bhavnagar have resolved to offer their services as Volunteers in connection with the Satyagraha campaign of Mahatma Gandhi.

The youths of Amreli in a meeting held in the Vyayam Mandir on March 12, have resolved to offer their full quota in the non-violent war of independence.

The Executive Committee of the Wadhwan State Peoples' Conference has decided to open a Khadi Bhandir and a Library to open a reading room and also to request the Darbar to do way with the yiquor shops at Baldana and Nagnesh in compliance with the wishes of the people of those places.

The annual gathering of the Kathiawar Gurunkal at Songadh will be held on April 12 and 13.—Free Press.

KAKORI HUNGER-STRIKERS DETERMINED.

—:o:—

To Follow Jatin Das.

"NO SURRNDER."

BAREILLY, March 24.

(Censored.)

Messrs. Ganesh Shanker Vidyarathi, Brijmohanlal Shastri and Pandit Dinanath interviewed yesterday the three Kakori Prisoners, Rajkumarsingha, Manmath Nath Gupta and Sachindranath Bukshi in the Bareilly Central Jail.

Mr. Brijmohanlal Shastri in a statement to the Free Press says that the condition of all of them is critical. They are losing their weight daily, and their pulse has increased.

DETERMINED

When requested by Sjt. Ganesh Shanker to give up hunger strike, as in that case they would, it was sure, be sent to B. Class, they replied that they would not give up hunger strike till they were informed in writing that they have been admitted into B. Class. They also added that as the soil of Punjab was purified by the martyrdom of Jatindra Nath Das, "let the soil of U. P. be purified by us."

They had no grievances against the Superintendent of the jail and the Jail staff. All the three hunger strikers appeared to be determined in their resolve not to surrender their rights.—A. P.

GANDHIJI AS A SAINT.

—:o:—

Why India Adores Him.

Speaking at the Prathana Samaj, Mr. G. B. Trivedi said among other things:

I have undertaken to speak this evening on "Liberal Religious thoughts of Gandhiji" and my reason for so doing is twofold. The Prathana Samaj cause will be strengthened by the thought that the Saint of Sabarmati—The prophet of Non-Violence. The great Indian leader on whom the eyes of the whole world are concentrated to-day,-is with us in our religious principles and practice.

BROAD VIEWS.

It is enough to know that in his Ashram he holds thesistic congregational worships both in the morning and evening daily, that he is seeking the eternal truth all his life, that he respects all saints and prophets, that he treats his Muslim or Christian friends as his own blood brothers, that he regards untouchability as a blot on Hinduism and treats an untouchable girl as his own daughter. In social programme he is with the Brahma Samaj. He is for advanced age marriages and even for mixed marriages and he blessed such a couple just before starting on his historical march of crucifixation. He has supported the cause of women and pleaded for widow re-marriages. He is and ardent prohibitionist. He feels for the oppressed and the distressed and his plunge in politics is due to his active sympathy for the suffering. Indian masses, crushed under iron bureaucratic system of Government. Such a saintly man is to-day the idol of the country and specially of Gujrat. His word is a Law to Gujrat. Gujrat adores him as a Great Religious man, a "tapasvi", a Budha, a Ram, a Christ.

STUDY GANDHIJI.

Prathana Samaj will be respected heard and followed if it can be shown that its principles and practices have the moral support of Gandhiji.

He gave a sympathetic address in the Ahmedabad Prathana Samaj last year for the Brahma Samaj Centinerary. He is a personal friend of Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore and Dr. P. C. Roy. He has recorded in his autobiography high respect for Dr. Bhandarker and for Ranade whom he respected as the guru of his Guru Gokhale.

The more the Brahmo Samaj studies his thoughts and deeds, the greater will be the chances of its mission being successful in the country and especially in Gujrat. Even Manilal Parekh who has recently gone to America writes in his last letter that most of his talks to the people of America are on Gandhiji. Such is the demand of foreigners for knowledge of Gandhiji and his doctrines. A talk therefore on Gandhiji on our anniversary will I hope be appreciated. For this reason I have chosen this subject.

BOMBAY'S PART IN NATIONAL STRUGGLE

Canada Supreme In Ice-Hockey. Gandhi's "Army."

"TO ME FREE INDIA WAS ISLAM."

Maulana Zafar Ali's Stirring Appeal.

A mammoth gathering of the citizens of Bombay representing the various communities in the city had assembled at the Esplanade Maidan on Monday evening to hear the addresses delivered by a number of National leaders who are returning to their respective provinces after attending the meeting of the A. I. C. C. held at Ahmedabad. A number of ladies also attended. Moulana Mohiuddin Khan Kasuri presided.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

In his opening remarks, the President said he was highly gratified to read in newspapers the reports of the Independence Day celebrations in Bombay. The city had on that day demonstrated fully and unequivocally that it was prepared to make any amount of sacrifices to attain the complete freedom of the country. He had not a shred of doubt that the city would respond to a man to the clarion call of Mahatma Gandhi. (Applause.) They had to remember that the fight was launched against the most formidable forces of British Imperialism. He had no doubt in his mind that on the 12th of March when Mahatma Gandhi began his historic march that foreign domination had breathed its last in India. (Continued cheers.) It was their duty now to see to a finish the fight after Gandhiji was arrested. If only India could put five lakhs of brave soldiers in the field the battle was as sure as won. Applause.)

ANDHRA LEADER SPEAKS.

Mr. Kaleshwar Rao from Andhra observed that if they were really anxious to have freedom at once they must be prepared to lay at the feet of their Great General—Mahatma Gandhi—any amount of acrifice that would be demanded of them. Foreign rule was inherently vicious. They had the greatest good luck in the circumstance that their movement for freedom was being led by the greatest man of the world. (Applause.) It was their greatest opportunity and they must live up to it. Who would ever imagine that Bombay would ever lag behind in a national movement like this?

WIN-OR-DIE RESOLVE.

Sardar Sardul Sing, a member of the Congress Working Committee, made a most touching speech describing how India, once a land of gold and silver, had under 150 years of British rule come down to the most degraded condition of poverty. Mahatma Gandhi, he went on to say, had started the war of independence with the grim determination that he would win it or else die in the effort. What was going to be Bombay's response? Would not Bombay come forward as was her wont to take her place in the vanguard? The whole world would laugh at India if this final battle of theirs was a failure. The supreme duty of the hour was to dedicate their lives to their General to be utilized, whenever the General wanted, in the service of the country. Their poverty, the speaker maintained, would not disappear unless Purna Swaraj was established in India. (Applause.) Mahatma Gandhi was bound to win if only they did their bit.

GUJARAT'S "WONDERFUL LITTLE MAN".

Shreemati Rukmini Devi, a member of the A. I. C. C. from Andhra, made an inspiring speech in which she made a special appeal to her sex to rise to the occasion and play their part in the attainment of India's liberty. Unlike Madras gathering, she began with a remark, she was gratified to note that some representatives of her sex were present at the meeting. She was still more gratified to see that her sisters were coming forward to throw in their lot completely and without reservation with the brave men of the country. (Cheers.) The world to-day was looking to Gujarat and that Little Man who was doing wonders which nobody before him had done. Their Great General was, indeed, a God-send to them. He was there as a messenger of India's freedom. What India wanted at the present hour was not one Laxmibai of Jhansi but thousands of Laxmibais who would take part in this righteous war. (Loud applause.)

THROW YOUR LOT WITH GANDHIJI.

Sjt. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande of Karnatak, otherwise known as the Lion of Karnatak, made a stirring speech in Marathi asking people to throw themselves heart and soul into the great war which the greatest of world's Generals had started. (Applause.) Mahatma Gandhi, the speaker said, had wonderful powers to put life into dead and to make old young. (Loud cheers.) To witness a practical demonstration of those powers they had only to pay a visit to the Camp of his Army. In the part of the country through which Mahatmaji was moving at present. (Applause.) The villagers there were enjoying the Gandhi Raj.

DON'T LOWER CONGRESS FLAG.

Mr. Sambamurti pointed out that it was the spirit of independence which had made a hoary old man like Sjt. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande young at least by fifty years. Would the youth of the country tolerate the idea that their freedom's battle should be fought for them by old men? (cries of no, no.) Their sacrifice alone, he maintained, would bring communal and political unity and with it the Purna Swaraj for which they were all yearning. There was no lowering down the flag until Indian Republic was established. (Loud cheers.) Seth Jamnalal Bajaj had asked him (speaker) whether he would like to be arrested in Bombay or in Andhra. To him the venue made no difference. (Laughter.) He was a "political habitual". (Louder laughter.) He did not want the joke of a ten days' sentence as Sjt. Sen Gupta had got. He would really go in for a life sentence. They in India were at the present moment living a life of sedition every minute of their existence. What else could they do? Life was intolerable under foreign domination. (Applause.)

JOIN THE SWARAJ "ARMY".

In a brief speech, Sjt. Jairamdas Doulatram, a member of the Congress Working Committee, asked the citizens of Bombay whether still they wanted good speeches to goad them into action. Every one of them must put down his or her name as a volunteer in the campaign for Purna Swaraj that they had started. In response to the speaker's appeal a forest of hands were raised to signify people's readiness to join the movement as volunteers. The speaker reminded the audience that when England fought Germany in the Great War, England used conscription. Mahatmaji did not want conscription. He wanted their voluntary sacrifice. Would not Bombay give at leat twenty thousand volunteers for this great fight?

Moulana Zafar Ali Khan of Punjab made a stirring Urdu speech appealing to Muslims to give their fullest contribution to the struggle for independence. He was sure, he asserted, that the Muslims would not only give their quota, but they would be foremost in their national sacrifice. (Applause.) What was Islam without the freedom of their country? To him a free India was his Islam.

NATION-WIDE CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE ON APRIL 6.

What Mahatma Told The Leaders.

Mr. H. S. Koujalgi and Dr. N. S. Hardikar have issued the following to the Press:—

The A. I. C. C. at Ahmedabad resolved that all Provinces in India should render active support to the campaign of Satyagraha, started by Mahatma Gandhi and that they should start Civil Disobedience in their jurisdiction on hearing from him in this behalf. After the meeting of the A. I. C. C., we had been to Jambusar to see Mahatma Gandhi. It transpired from the discussions there that Mahatmaji will reach Jalalpur on the 5th of April. Whether he be arrested or not, he will call upon the Provinces to start Civil Disobedience simultaneously.

Those that have enrolled themselves as volunteers and those that will henceforth do so are hereby requested that they should be ready for action, taking for granted that Civil Disobedience will be started in Karnatak on the 6th of April. As to the details about the names of the volunteers and the mode and place of Satyagraha, these will be communicated from the Provincial Satyagraha Office.

The Satyagraha Committee will meet at Hubli on the 30th of March to consider the details.

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THIS old proverb clearly demonstrates the evil consequences of pregnancy on the mother's system. For the mother must provide the extra *Calcium* (lime) necessary for the building up of strong bones and teeth in her baby. Unless her diet contains this extra supply, the calcium is withdrawn from the mother's bones and teeth.

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ULEMA DENOUNCE SHAUKAT ALI.

Differences Should Not Interfere In Freedom's Battle.

(Through the War Council of Bombay Provincial Congress Committee)

The following is received for publication from an esteemed correspondent:—

It is difficult to say whether Maulana Shaukat Ali deserves to be pitied more than condemned. But certainly his ludicrous and empty assertions in the name of the Mussalmans of India about the Congress and the great struggle it is waging for National Independence should not go unchallenged. Manuscript orations which were never allowed to be made even before Muslim audiences may find warm reception in the hospitable columns of the Anglo-Indian Press. A specimen of this appeared recently in the "Times of India" and caused the Mussalmans of Bombay to issue an open challenge to the Maulana. What is more significant is the universal repudiation of the stupid assertions of the Maulana by the Urdu Press generally in India. Even his own paper the "Khilafat" had to refute them in a recent issue of that paper. The leaderette in question is a reply to Mahatma's statement that the number of Muslims in the Satyagraha movement is comparatively small. But says the "Khilafat."

"It is not true to say that the Muslims' participation in this War is small. The Mussalmans are not behind any others in fighting for Independence. They have reason to be more enthusiastic than any other in fighting for Independence. Now that India has declared for complete Independence and has commenced the war, the Congress should be given a chance. In spite of what may be said to the contrary the patriotic Muslims of Bombay themselves will falsify all misapprehensions on the score, for there is already a formidable force among them which is ready to play its part in the great Satyagraha campaign."

LET THE ULEMA SPEAK.

How does the Jamiat-ul-Ulema-e-Hind view the vituperative platform thunder of Maulana Shaukat Ali? The opinion of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema is of particular significance not only because it represents the views of the Muslim divines, but also because the Maulana has never missed an opportunity to cite it to serve his own purposes. Let the "Al Jamiat", the only organ of the Jamiat-ul-Ulama-e-Hind, speak:—"We are extremely surprised to read in the latest issue of the "Khilafat" Maulana Shaukat Ali's speech in Bombay about Mahatma Gandhi's Satyagraha movement. It is impossible to believe that the assertions made in that speech are of Maulana Shaukat Ali's. That such expressions should come from a man of Maulana Shaukat Ali's calibre, indeed shocks us. The Maulana says that Mahatma Gandhi's Civil Disobedience Campaign is foolish and is bound to end in bloodshed. To those who have been following the Mahatma's political work during the last 10 years and in whose ears still ring the fervour with which he used to speak in the days of the great non-cooperation movement, it is impossible to believe even for a second that such words would now fall from Shaukat Ali's lips:—("Ran woh Nahin Khuda-parast Jao woh Bewafasahi Jisco Ho Jan O'Do'on Aziz Uski Gullimen Jaye Kyum"?).

(If you say that I do not believe in God, let it be so. If you say that I am disloyal to the Cause, well, be it so. Then why should I enter the path of the true souls.)

THE BUREAUCRACY'S LANGUAGE

What the bureaucracy and its henchmen used to say when the whole nation stood up as one man against the Government on the question of the Jallianwala Baugh Massacre and Khilafat wrongs, to our shame Maulana Shaukat Ali repeats to-day. The cry of "Law and Order" was always raised by the bureaucracy to put down the civil disobedience movement and the phantom cry of "bloodshed" was raised to denounce it. Now Maulana Shaukat Ali uses the same language against Mahatma Gandhi's Satyagraha movement. He does not see that by this he is still more entrenching the position of the Government. But let him remember that the bureaucracy will fling his own words into his face one day. Then he will have to shut up his mouth and gape at the void before him. Though the Muslims are not openly fighting the Government to-day for Indian Independence, a time might come when they will hav eto give an open battle if, as the Maulana says their rights are not fully conceded. In that event what weapon can there be except that of Civil Disobedience which, according to the Maulana, will end in bloodshed: And with what face can he do the bad thing to-morrow what Gandhiji is doing to-day? How can a thing be good when done by himself, while he denounces the same thing when done by others? We very much regret that we cannot at all agree with the Maulana's attitude. We hope, however, that the Working Committee of the Khilafat Committee which will be meeting soon will seriously deliberate over the present situation and come to sane conclusions. The Hindu-Muslim differences are a matter for us only and should not give room for exploitation by the bureaucracy. In the fight for freedom these should not interfere. (Free translation from Al Jamiat of 16th March 1930.)

PUNJAB STATES' ASSOCIATION.

NEW DELHI, March 22.

An organisation to ensure cooperation amongst Punjab States in matters of common concern was inaugurated to-day at Kapurthala at a representative meeting of the Punjab Princes and Ministers.

It will be called that the Punjab States Association and His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala was elected its first President and His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala, its first Secretary. The Working Committee will consist of the President and the Secretary and the Ruling Princes of Bhawalpur, Mandi, Sirmoor, and Malerkotla.—A. P.

Okha Port message dated 22nd March says that the s.s. "Gazana" (Line: The British Indian Steam Navigation Company Limited, Bombay Agents: Messrs. Chotalal Premji and Company) arrived at Port Okha on the 21st instant and left that place on the 22nd instant for Tutcorin with 103 tons of cement.—A. P.

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BROACH RED CROSS SOCIETY.

The Hon. Secretary, Broach Red Cross Society, writes:—

The Broach Branch of the Red Cross Society celebrated the 10th year day of Alll-India Red Cross Society, at the Sir Shapurji Broacha Hall to-day at 6-30 p.m., when Mr. A. O. Koreshi, the President of the Local Branch and the Collector of Broach, presided.

After music by the pupils of the Local "Rushi Niwas" a short history of the aims and objects and work of the local and All-India Red Cross Society were given by Khan Saheb Sorabji Ginwala. The local Branch has spent Rs. 6,000 during the last 5 years for Medical First-Aid Village Table Dispensaries at 65 centres and for hospital comforts and giving on loan Nursing sets to the people of the District. Mr. Narhari Desai explained how Red Cross was not a mere Christian symbol, but it was a symbol holy to the Hindus, Parsis and Mahomedans alike and it resembled Kumkum Svastika-Sathia held sacred by the Hindus and also so very popular among them and should appeal to every one to volunteer fund collections and services to the suffering. Mr. K. A. Bala while thanking the President drew attention to the noble objects of the Society. The President appealed the people of the District to raise up young volunteers for funds collection by membership, etc., to extend their medical aid to all the 400 villages of the Broach District.

VICEROY'S TOUR IN N. W. F. PROVINCE

NEW DELHI, March 22.

Before going to Simla, their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Irwin hope to make a short tour in N. W. F. Province. The exact dates will not be settled until after the conclusion of the Assembly Session.

The Viceroy this morning visited Cambridge Mission in Delhi and was much impressed by the magnificence of the buildings and by the obvious good work that the Mission is doing in all its various activities.—A. P.

CHIMNABAI MAHILA UDYOGALAYA.

Maharani Of Baroda Distributes Prizes.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAVSARI, March 20.

The Chimnabai Mahila Vishram, conducted from the trust funds of Mrs. Ratanbai Bamji, the philanthropic sister of Sir Jamshedji Tata, is a very progressive institution and is the only one of its kind in the whole of the District.

The Maharani of Baroda who was here to perform the opening of the Exhibition, consented to preside over the Prize Distribution Ceremony of the institution. The Laxman Hall may hardly have witnessed a more pleasanter function than one witnessed that evenning. The hall was packed with silk stocking, dresses in sarees of varied hues. Amongst those present were Mrs. Nandsukhgawri Mazumdar, Misses Tehmina Nariman, B.A., and Sethna, B.A., Mrs. Premiila Mehta, B.Sc. The Suba and other Officers, Dr. Sumant Mehta, Mr. Manilal Nanavati, Dadubhai Desai, M.L.C., Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik, M.L.C., Rangidas Kapadia and members of the local bar and the gentry. The Dewan of Baroda, Dewan Bahadur V. T Krishnamachari had accompanied Her Highness from Baroda. The proceedings commenced with songs by the girls of the Mahila Vishram which were followed by the welcome from Mr. Nadkarni, the President of the Board who, while offering his best thanks to Her Highness for her acceptance of their invitation, narrated in short the history of the Mahila Vishram and praised the efforts of the Donor Mrs. Bamji for the uplift of the women of Navsari. He gave the audience an idea as to what work was being done in the Mahila Vishram and how it helped a number of ladies by teaching them several useful handicrafts. The old donor even at the age of 83 evinces the same interest in the progress of the institution.

Miss Tehmina Nariman, then read, the report of the institution. It may be mentioned here that the progress of the institution owes so much to the indifatiguable efforts of the two Secretaries, Mrs. Nandsukhgauri Majumdar and Miss Tehmina Nariman. The report presented a record of work during the short period of three years that would do credit to the organising capacity of any individual, much more to that of two ladies doing it single-handedly. Ladies in number take advantage of the institution and Mrs. Bamji has been doing all she can. Her total donation now amounts to nearly 50 thousand whereas the State has also contributed about 25 thousand. Her Highness herself contributes Rupees 200 per year.

H. E. the Dewan Saheb speaking on behalf of the Maharani said that Her Highness was very highly pleased to notice the progress of the institution and congratulated the workers for the same. She said that the advancement of the females was a corner stone of the national renaissance and amelioration and the greater the speed of that progress, the greater the chances of a speedier achievement of the goal. The problem of problem for the women of India was one of economic independence and to cure their manifold ills, we must help them in tearing the economic bondage. The Maharani blessed the institution for its laudable attempt in the direction and wished it a still greater success.

Mrs. Majumdar thanked Her Highness and the Dewan for their good wishes. Her Highness then distributed the prizes and the meeting terminated after garlands were offered to the distinguished visitors and guests of the evening.

SCIENCE & SUPERSTITION.

(Continued From Page 6.)

life, and a believer in one god, or a million gods, or in no god at all: he still remains a "Hindu". He persecutes no one, unless you pollute his caste. The same applies to a Jew. Never "pollute his caste!" Then as regards witchcraft. The "Church" herself has been for 2,000 years the "Queen Mother" of witchcraft, yet has persecuted poor old witches and slaughtered eight million in three centuries.

What is "witchcraft?" or rather what "was" witchcraft?—we shall consider in another article. Your readers may read, and soon have their fill, in the very pious abominable works of Cotton, and of Mather, of what these poor miserable women suffered publicly in Britain—in New England and Massachusetts at the hands of "Holy" and "Puritan" "Fathers." They will find in Sinclair's—"Satan's Invisible World Discovered", more than any gentle Christian (like myself) should bargain for, concerning England's "home-grown beldames," and especially those of Scotland.

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Grand-mother

Life for Granny has now come to mean joking with the youngsters, going to church and doing needle-work. These last two pleasures, though, used to be sadly marred by her rheumatism, which sometimes made it impossible for her to handle her needles or to go out. But all that is changed since

CAFIASPIRIN

came into the house. Not only does it relieve her pains, but its regular use makes the rheumatic attacks less frequent and less severe. And so Granny, who used not to believe in "these modern discoveries" swears by CAFIASPIRIN and calls it "my magic remedy". And the rest of the family think with her, for it relieves their aches and pains too, and helps to keep them fit and well.

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FOREST GRIEVANCES

—:o:—

They Destroy Ryots' Peace Of Mind.

MR. WARTY SUGGESTS REFORMS.

The Thana District Forest Grievances Conference was held on Sunday at Bombay. The following are extracts from the Presidential Address of Mr. S. G. Warty:—

I wonder, gentlemen, if among the many grievances that the ryot has, there exist any which are so harrassing, so oppressive, so irritating as the Forest grievances. These have rendered his life miserable, and have absolutely destroyed his peace of mind. Do you know how these grievances arose? In India, natural conditions are such that forests have played from time immemorial an important part in the cultivation of the land. Dependence on the forests for many of his requirements has formed an eassential feature of the cultivator's economy. When therefore for the first time under British rule, this mutual dependence of forests and cultivation was violently disturbed, the cultivator felt like the fish out of the pond, and his woes began to be multiplied. Even for the small mercies that seemed to be left to him, the price measured in sacrifice and in hardship, has been almost unthinkable.

A brief account of the principles and practice that have governed forest administration in the past and that sill govern it, should give you an idea of how forest grievances arose. It is not necessary for me to discuss the grievances sisting of the actual every-day in detail before an audience convictims to the rigour and tyranny of the Forest Department. You are perfectly aware how inadequate is the area of forests open to the exercise of privileges, how the privileges themselves are often renderd nugatory in practice, how the wild animals destroy the better part of your crops, and you are not granted by Government a sufficient number of gun licenses and how again the system of 'Communal' punishment has become a veritable engine of oppression in the hands of the Forest officials. These and many other hardships you suffer along with the ryots in the other disricts of the Presidency, and in addition you suffer from the loss of ownership of the teak trees standing on your own "Malki" lands. Regarding this last, you will be glad to know that a comprehensive memorial on the question has already been drafted and will be submitted to you for adoption in the course of the conference.

It is clear that the situation as it is calls for drastic and radical reform. Where he peace and contentment of a whole population are concerned, nothing less is acceptable.

REFORMS NEEDED.

To my mind, gentlemen, the interests of Forest and Agriculture are absolutely reconcilable without loss to the one or the other. But there must be a radical change and drastic reform. Let me briefly discuss what this should be. The first reform that is needed is that the Forest Department's activities should be confined to only such forests as are really productive. As has been shown above, the Forest Department in its, greed afforested in the past vast areas which far from being remunerative only involve it in quarrels with the ryots. Adequate areas of these "Minor Forests" should be set apart as agricultural forests to meet the needs of the agricultural population, and these should be released from any direct or indirect control of the Forest Department.

The next important reform necessary is that the minor forests released from the control of the Forest Department, should be handed over to the management of popularly elected Forest Panchayets as has been done in Madras with great success and with good effect.

Punchayets of this type and on this model should be established in this Presidency at the earliest possible moment with such modifications of course as would suit our conditions. The Punchayets should possess self-governing powers like the Local Boards, subject to the supervision by the Revenue or the Agricultural Department but not by the Forest Department. They should however have in their employment sylvicultural experts to assist them in the regeneration of tree-growth on a regular and systematic basis.

Now, a word to Government. Do they or do they not feel for the hardships of the ryot? If they do, let them remove his hardships and render his life happy. If Government do really desire agricultural prosperity and the well-being of the ryot, they must apply themselves to the task of removing the worries and irritations of the ryot's mind. The constant harassment and oppression by the Forest Department leads to endless worries and irritations. Beside these all other worries appear small. One has to live the life of the ryot to realise this. All external appliances, such a Co-operative Credit, Rural Uplift, even Education are but palliatives and cannot cure the internal malady. The ryot cannot feel at home in his occupation so long as the Damocles' sword of Forest oppression hangs over his head. Further, as the Royal Agricultural Commission have prominently pointed out the maximum benefit of their various proposals can never be secured unless all of them are simultaneously given effect to. On this ground at least, immediate relief to the ryot is called in the matter of forest grievances.

GERMAN SHIPPING BUSINESS.

—:o:—

Present State.

The statistics published by Lloyd's show that Germany occupies at present the fourth place among the seafaring nations of the world and that the country's mercantile tonnage aggregates about four million gross registered tons. It therefore ranks immediately after the merchant fleets possessed by the United Kingdom, the United States and Japan. It is quite true that this tonnage figure is the equivalent of no more than 75 per cent of the corresponding figure before the war and that is not as high as it ought to be in view of the extent of Germany's foreign trade, the importance of her industries and the size of her population. Nevertheless, the structure of Germany's merchant fleet is such as to counterbalance in a way its deficiency in regard to mere size.

Thus, its percentage of vessels less than ten years old is larger than the corresponding percentage in the case of all other countries. Important technical innovations have been incorporated with the ships, not only in connection with the driving machinery (turbines, Diesel engines, etc.), but also in so far as the extent to which coal fuel has been replaced by oil is concerned. Special mention should also be made of the numerous improvements in nautical instruments and in other aids to navigation. e.g., the use of gyro-compasses for automatic steering and for the automatic registration of the course, the progress made in the application of wireless telegraphy, the introduction of wireless telephony, etc.

The feature, however, which is more typical of Germany's present-day merchant fleet than any other, is the extensive use of Diesel engines for driving purposes. Whereas about 9.7 per cent of the world's total tonnage is Diesel-engined, the percentage of German-owned vessels equipped in this manner is about 14.4 per cent. It is a German shipping company—the Hamburg-Amerika Linie—which owns the largest number of motorships among the shipping companies of the world, their total tonnage aggregating some 250.000 gross reg. tons or about 25 per cent of the company's total. The size of cargo vessels, in conformity with the tendency noticeable everywhere in the developmnt of the world's shipping, is increasing, and the same remark applies to their speed, more especially as regards vessels engaged on long-distance routes. Cargo vessels maintaining an average speed of from 8 to 10 knots are replaced more and more by 12 to 15-knot vessels. Thus, for example, the Hamburg-Amerika Linie ordered —in the early part of 1929—eight new passenger and cargo vessels having a deadweight capacity of from 10 to 11,000 tons each, the speed of which will be 15 knots.

The company just mentioned is again the biggest German shipping undertaking, its total tonnage aggregating more than 1,100,000 gross reg. tons. The second place is occupied by the Norddeutscher Lloyd, of Bremen (more than 900,000 gross reg. tons). The seize of the other German companies is considerably smaller, their order of importance being: the Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts-Gesellschaft Hansa, of Bremen; the Hamburg-Sudamerikanische Dampfschiffahrts-Gesellschaft, of Hamburg; and the two African Lines, viz., the Woermann Linie and the Deutsche Ost Afrika Linie. In addition, there are numerous smaller undertakings, but their combined tonnage is greatly inferior to that of the companies named.

Germany's newly-created mercantile marine is both up-to-date and thoroughly efficient; and it is due to this circumstance that German-owned ships are especially popular in every part of the world, both with the travelling public and with shippers and forwarders.

HOW BRITISH SALT ENTERED INDIA.

—:o:—

A Page From Old History.

(Through the War Council(Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.)

The shipping industry suffered in the East India trade from a dearth of cargo on the outward journey, and salt was decoyed as the most suitable material to be transported, both as ballast and as cargo. James Aikin, shipowner, gave the following evidence before the 1836 Select Committee on salt.

Q. 657. Mr. Magashaw:—Do you know many shipowners at the Port of Liverpool, who would much prefer loading salt immediately on the vessels arriving for Calcutta, than to keep them in the berths waiting for light goods?—Certainly, and as I presume the object of the Committee is to obtain information and not to enter into a contract. I will endeavour to show that the testimony I have given is correct. We obtain from Liverpool to Calcutta a freight amounting to £500 to £600. After lying on the berth a month or six weeks, if we could get the same sum by taking salt £1 per Ton in a few days instead of weeks, of course we should prefer it; even if we did it at a cheaper rate, the difference of time would more than compensate.

'Q. 658. Is it injurious to the ship at all, the carriage of salt? Quite the reverse. It tends to preserve the vessel so much so, that the Americans for many years, have been in the habit of salting their ships, and in consequence, there are fewer instances of that most destructive of all diseases, the dry rot'.

'Q. 659. Mr. Hogg: Would a ship laden entirely with salt from Liverpool to Calcutta be likely to injure goods, brought home to India afterwards?—Certainly not.'

660. Of any description? —No....The Americans bring salt for the purpose of preserving the timber and the salt continues inside between the timbers and those ships deliver their cargoes in as good order as any other description of ships.'

'Q. 662. Mr. Hogg: Would it not injure fine goods such as silk, the ship being impregnated so with salt?—Not at all.'

'Q. 663. Charters are even made of ships from Calcutta to ports in Great Britain?—Yes, very frequently.'

'Q. 652. You said that salt was not a bulky tonnage; now my question is a comparative one, as regards dead weight, does not a ton of salt occupy one-third more room than a ton of coal?—No unless it be stoved salt, which is more bulky than common salt.'

'Q. 653. How is it with respect to common salt? A ship would load as deep with common salt as with coals.'

'Q. 625. Would you receive a remunerative price at 20s. a ton, if you were to freight a vessel with salt exclusively from Liverpool to Calcutta?....Yes.'

'Q. 626. Then I understand that 20s. you require would be a remunerating price to you as a shipowner for the conveyance of salt from Liverpool to Calcutta, conveying nothing else?—Yes, but that is always with reference to the return freight. We are going now often in ballast for the sake of the return freight; anything obtained as out freight aids in making the voyage profitable.'

'Q. 674. Mr. Hogg: How much salt would a ship of 500 tons freighted with salt only, carry with safety?—She could carry 700 tons.'

119. Alexander Reid, salt manufacturer, giving evidence before the same Committee was thus questioned:—

'Q. 308. Chairman: Is there anything in the general nature and prospects of the trade to India which makes salt particularly convenient for that weight?—The great increase in price that has taken place lately in all metals, which formerly formed the chief dead weight for shipping.'

'Q. 303. I mean, is not salt a very good species of ballast? Very good, ships have been going lately to India in ballast, or nearly so. The owner of one ship about a month ago, asked me whether there was any probability of being able to ship salt, for he was obliged to purchase ballast, therefore, if he had got no frieght at all, it would have saved the cost of ballast.'

120. And the experience of Duncan Gibbon, shipowner, was thus expressed, before the same Committee, when examined on 9th June 1836.

'Q 194. Chairman: Do you know that there is any amount of spare tonnage, I mean ships that go out empty to India?—A great deal at present; for instance, the Tomy, that I named would carry 1,000 tons. She had 600 tons of spare freight, 600 tons of room.

Q. 195. And under these circumstances I presume that salt would be a convenient cargo to send out? Very much so.

Q. 197. Then I understand you if your trade were directly with Calcutta, there would be a great inducement to send out the cargoes of salt than to Bombay? Most assuredly. I have upwards of 3,000 tons now shipped in the Bombay trade, and I might say that the capacity of these 3,000 tons, is about 5,000, one half of 5,000 is vacant in my own experience.

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What the People Say

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI'S CONVICTION.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—We have been watching with the deepest interest the events leading to and arising out of the conviction and imprisonment of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. The Home Member's endorsement and applause (of the legality of the conviction and sentence and the methods adopted by the trying Magistrate) in the Assembly, though lacking in balance and sobriety, may be passed over as a feverish attempt at a justification thereof by an unnerved Member-in-charge of the Law and Order Department. I suppose the Hon. the Judges of the Bombay High Court have come across the criticisms levelled at the legality of the whole proceeding. Is it not a case important and urgent enough to deserve, nay, call for an exercise of the revitional powers by it 'suo motu'?—Yours, etc.,

HARI PRASANNA SANYAL.
M.A., B.L., Pleader.

Bar Association,
Benares, March 18.

LIGHTING ON B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Both the B. B. and C I. and G. I. P. Railways have now introduced electric train services, but the platform lighting of the majority of B. B. and C. I. stations from Colaba to Virar is poor indeed when compared to the platform lighting on G. I. P. stations, especially of the Harbour Branch. The other day I had to wait for 15 minutes at Lower Parel station to catch an electric train going beyond Bandra, and I could not scan over the pages of an evening newspaper at about 8-30 p.m.—the platform lighting was very poor. The suburban passengers after their day's work, have to return to their homes at night by trains, and they are disappointed at the low candle power electric lighting at some of the important stations on the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Will the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway move in this matter and arrange for better lighting at all their suburban stations in the interests of the public.—Yours, etc.,

A PASSENGER

A CULVEM GRIEVANCE.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I read with interest the letter of your correspondent "A Parishioner", about his and his fellow-parishioners' grievance against the Most Rev. Lima for depriving them of their pries. and doing away with the school and the parish. I agree with his remarks. I do not think, however, that the Culvem parishioners have felt or deplored the abolition of the Padroado. All that they say is that had the Padroado not been abolished Dr. Lima, a Portuguese, would not have displaced Dr. Goodier, an Englishman, and that their priest would not have been removed and their parish abolished. I am inclined to think that your correspondent, "A Parishioner", through inadvertence, had used the word "Padroado" instead of the word "Parish". This must cause a wrong impression, if not put right.

I was one of the Culvem deputationist that waited on Dr. Lima on the 27th February, 1929, and I take this occasion to beg of His Grace to give the Culvem people a priest and restore their parish and school for which we all shall be truly grateful to him:. Why should he be so hard on us?—Yours, etc.,

"ANOTHER PARISHIONER."

COMPETITIONS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—A popular Weekly Picture Paper, stated to be "Supreme in Asia", runs competitions, for money prizes. A closing date is specified for each competition but I heard some one say, "Rubbish; they accept entries from all over, even from local residents after the closing date." To prove this I went up and saw the Editor of the "Supreme Weekly," and asked if I may submit, and whether he would accept my late entry. This was at 3-30 p.m. on 20-3-1930, the day after the closing date of their "last competition. Of course he would accept it, as they hadn't stopped registration! They keep registration open because they might have telegrams from up-country competitors who have intimated the paper that they have been unable to despatch their entries because of a "strike" or "a public holiday" etc.

This is all right for up-country competitors, but surely local competitors should not have the privilege of submitting, and having their entries accepted, after the closing date?

It is needless to say I hadn't a late entry to submit. I was ferretting on a local resident's boast, and was sorry I was not able to refute the boast. I lost my bet over it, you bet.

Up-country readers and competitors please "read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest," that we local residents have you by the "short-horns", "Honest Injun".

Thank you for your courtesy, Mr Editor of the "Chronicle", for publishing this letter; and Mr. Editor of the "Supreme in Asia" Weekly for your courtesy in obliging the local competitors.—Yours, etc.,

H. POWELL.

16th Road Khar,
March 22

A QUESTIONABLE PARSI GIFT TO SHAH.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The anonymous writer who contributes in the "Bombay Chronicle" issue of Thursday last under the caption of "A Questionable Parsi Gift to the Shah" is infected with the virus of religion-phobia. The contribution reveals the character of the writer and notwithstanding his attempt at anonymity he can be easily spotted because his language, style and views are notorious. He has not the courage to come out with his name because he has now taken the step of inciting Persian Mahomedans against the Zoroastrian religion and community, and he is not ashamed to suggest that the presentation of a copy of the learned translation of the Yeshts into Persian by the eminent scholar Agah Poure Doud to His Majesty the Shah will indirectly awaken the dormant ill-will and rekindle the divine (sic) madness of the Mullahs. In this connection it is my painful duty to point out that one of the coterie of handful ignorant youngsters of whom your anonymous contributor is the guide, a short while ago, sent copies of a very inflammable letter under a pseudonym to certain influential Mahomedan gentlemen in Persia inciting them to take measures against the diffusion of Zoroastrian literature by the Parsis in Bombay. I am happy to say that from the style of the letter and other circumstances they at once spotted the writer of the letter and with ridicule and disgust threw all copies of it but one into the waste paper basket, and handed the remaining copy to one of the Zoroastrian leaders there to see if the man can be dealt with according to his deserts.—Yours, etc.,

M. P. MADAN

March 23.

LET SHAUKAT ALI ANSWER

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Freedom's great battle has been launched. The world watches with bated breath the progress of the fight. There has never been a greater event in human history. Indian soldiers of Freedom could have had no greater honour than to be led by the most thrilling fighter of all time. This fight awakens the world to a new era of civilisation. Human nature in all countries has been touched consciously or sub consciously by the great human spirit in the person of Mahatma Gandhi. Subjects, rulers and onlookers are moved by his great soul now in conflict with the great injustice of British domination over one-fifth of the world's population. It is a matter for sad reflection that he who should be presiding over world conferences for the betterment of all peoples should be hampered by the necessity to engage in a pitched battle with a single Government. Nevertheless he has released forces of thought and action, even in the narrow sphere of his activities, which will play a large part in moulding human affairs of the future.

In contemplating the great battle he has begun one's only wonder is that there should be so many brave and able Indians outside the ranks of his fearless army. I recall the memorable words of Shaukat Ali when he was in Ceylon a few years ago. Displaying his immense stature at a public meeting, he said: "My broad breast is ready to receive the British bayonets when Freedom's fight begins." We look in vain for Shaukat Ali in the forefront of the battle line. We cannot believe that he has his back turned to it. He, who thrilled us with his burning patriotism, almost burning itself out, impatient for the battle The bugle has sounded and Freedom's flag unfurled. Where is Shaukat Ali? Has he deserted his great captain and his great country? If that be true we have a tear to shed. But stay-- banish the dream—is it possible—can Shaukat Ali of all men living flee from the battle front and beg for Freedom while his captain dies for it? It is too tragic for words. Let Shaukat Ali answer.—Yours, etc.,

A CEYLONESE.

Colombo, March 14.

"RATIONALIZE PARSI PRAYERS."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Allow me to prove once again that your correspondent Mr M. P. Madon is a typical example of a priest who deals purely with personalities and not principles. And as such is not worthy of notice. But out of evil cometh good. Were it not for his misstatements in the name of Zoroastrian religion many facts which were obscure would not have been brought to light.

Yes, we note that he wants all who differ from him to be treated as "untouchables." My non-Parsi readers are not perhaps aware that the bigoted portion of Parsi priesthood also consider non-Parsis as untouchables and we are not surprised that this Parsi priest should endeavour rigidly to enforce in his fold what the enlightened world is endeavouring to eject from Hinduism.

Not very long ago Dastur Dr. Dhalla wrote much more scathingly on rationalization of Parsi prayers than Mr. Khandalavala and because it was not a personal quarrel, Mr. M. P. Madon had nothing to say about it. With your permission, Sir, I am going to reproduce that brilliant article of Dr. Dhalla to open the eyes of the purblind champions of priest-craft

Now here is a challenge for Mr Madon. He says: "I believe in all Avesta and Zoroastrian literature composed in Persia before the Arabic invasion." Is this not the act of a turn-coat? Has not Mr. Madon condemned some of the Pahlavi writings as rags ("chithran"). When some of these "sacred Books" inculcate falsehood preferring it to truth, is Mr. Madon prepared to champion this doctrine of "devil-worshippers" or will he overthrow the books which advocate them? I shall await his answer before I produce the text.

I shall have to say a good deal about the waste of good money after bad in Persia. The poor old man talks about one or two Parsis in Persia having embraced Islam and asks whether we do not notice such stray cases in our midst also. In the first place, the converts are not so few as he makes out in Persia. Secondly, what becomes of his theories about the oppression which compelled the masses to accept Islam when it first invaded Persia? We hold that it was the fanatic Parsi priest-craft and their oppression which made the advent of Islam welcome to the country Thirdly, is there any sense in the analogy between the Zoroastrians of India and Persia? Here in India we have got a hundred thousand Zoroastrian souls. Let Mr Madon learn that there are not more than 8,000 in Persia. India may perhaps afford the loss of one or two yearly. Could Persia afford a loss on similar scale? I for my part expect that many more will seek worldly betterment in Islam so long as the Parsi funds from India go only to nourish "religion" for which there is no demand and starve the body of the poor peasants in the villages round about Yezd and Kerman who need no spiritual comforts and versions of the saying of prophets but the new method of intensive ploughing, irrigation and monetary help to start small business. The Parsi priest and his rich supporters may well expect a thundering cable of congratulation and thanks from the ever courteous Durbar of Pahlavi and are welcome to broadcast it among the credulous Persians but the wise among the Persians of whatever religion will know the real worth of the costly futility. Mr. Madon, Persia does not need more religion and moral text-books of any kind. It neds economic development of every kind.—Yours, etc.,

J. M. C.

A CHALLENGE TO BRITISH MEDICAL COUNCIL.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The recent decision of the British Medical Council not to recognise the medical degrees of the Indian Universities constitutes a serious affront both to the profession and to the Universities in India. The object underlying this narrow-minded and mean decision is to prevent Indians from competing with Britishers in the I. M. S examinations. Scared by the decision of the Indian Assembly that these examinations will again be held in England and in India simultaneously, the British Medical Council has shamelessly adopted this tactful move. Whatever may be the motive of this body, which is seeking to assume a dictatorial role, there is hardly any doubt that Indian nationalists feel, on the contrary, verry gateful to the Council for affording them an opportunity to sever the present connection between the two. The attempt on the part of the Council to dominate medical education in India should be strongly opposed Indian Universities must assert their right of autonomy.

The decision to make a clean breast, is a price we have been asked to pay for our sinful neglect of our Ayurvedic and Unani systems Therefore, the only method of counteracting and opposing the interference by a foreign body in our affairs is to atone for our past sins and to develop our own standards in the light of present-day researches as well as our indigenous systems. In our blind pursuit of Allopathy, we have not only discarded our ancient remedies but we have also let loose on society, quacks, who for want of proper training, are doing more harm than good in the name of Ayurved by the misuse of remedies. Let every member of the medical profession rise to the occasion and give a fair trial to our ancient cures, side-by side with the present-day remedies. Thus we shall have ere long developed a standard much higher than the present Allopathic systems taken alone. Let money and time which is being spent in foreign lands for education be used here in India to bring Ayurvedic and Unani methods of treatment to a standard of efficiency which will suit our climatic conditions and requirements. A day will soon dawn when we shall be able to notify to the British Medical Council that the qualifying test for employment in India will be the passing of examinations of Indian Universities, and that British Degrees based solely on Allopathic knowledge will not be recognised here.

Can there be a more fitting reply than this?—Yours, etc.,

A. P. NAIK.

OIL STOVE ACCIDENTS.

—:o:—

Gas, As The Remedy.

A correspondent writes:—

Despite the dramatic deaths caused by Kerosene Oil Stoves, people have not yet opened their eyes. While women are daily susceptible to this sort of danger, they still cling to their antediluvian ways But, to-day, we find ourselves in an age of Science, discovery and efficiency; and while other nations are reaping its fruits there is no reason why we should be denied its blessings.

A Doctor once observed "Seventy-five per cent of maladies that the Indian women are suffering from to-day, are due to lack of fresh air and light." But how lightly do we treat this vital question! An average Indian woman is the cooking individual of the family. She hardly finds time for study, recreation or physical culture. But the future of India largely depends upon women. Whether India should be free or a country of slaves lies with them. They are the 'terrestrial planets' that rule the destinies of mankind. But we misuse them, making them our tools by denying them proper opportunities for the display of their natural talents. Their old troublesome ways of cooking—the necessity of building up fires for various purposes many times during the day, sweltering an hour preparing fire before starting each meal, removing of ashes and sweeping out dirt, cleaning and scrubbing, and soiling hands while cooking—all this drudgery is daily sapping their vitality and pressing them to an immature grave. And the most lamentable of all, the imminent danger of burning fatalities from oil Stoves and naked coal fires should move even the most sceptical of us to realize the plight of our women folk and change their cooking methods.

Until recently, very little has been known about the convenience of City Gas Supply. An average Indian citizen of Bombay has probably never had much to do with it; but the time has now come when he should know more about this cheap convenience and luxury to which every family in the city, rich and poor alike is entitled. Regarding its efficiency and economy first and foremost, it can be started instantly, whenever desired by the mere turning of a tap and application of a match, and at once develops to any degree of temperature desired; when not required, it can be instantly stopped by the mere turning of the tap, and all expenses attending to it cease instantly. With ordinary boilers and "Shegris" the process of water-heating and cooking is slow and cumbersome; in addition to this, there is a considerable waste of fuel. In respect to this element of waste, in the case of Gas, when power is not needed for an hour or more or less, it can be stopped, and started up again, in a moment's notice—developing its full power immediately—without the tedious delay attending to the making of fire by other fuels. By practical experiments, Gas-fuel has been proved the cheapest for cooking water-heating etc. and at the same time most modern. A luxurious hot-water bath, for instance, can be had for about half an anna. In short, Gas is the modern fuel at an economical cost with nearly cent per cent efficiency and no waste. Needless to say that it will also prevent burning accidents and premature deaths from oil stoves and coal fires. When you instal Gas you act according to the old trusty advice "prevention is better than cure." Why not then ensure for your family the safety of life and limb and enjoyment of a long life by installing Gas?

EID-UL-FITR IN LONDON.

—:o:—

Mr. Khalid Sheldrake's Sermon.

LONDON, March 5.

Under the auspices of the Western Islamic Association London Muslim including Arabs, Malays, Indians, and English, with Muslimas and many children assembled in the public hall, Canning Town well ahead of time. This district, East London, is the quarter where the majority of London Muslims reside. The arrangements had been completed by Mr. Abdulla Day, the General Secretary, and among those who were prominent in assisting him were Mr. L. Nairulla, Mr. Makarab, and Messrs Khan and Amat.

Following the Eid prayers the following sermon was preached by Dr. Khalid Sheldrake, who acted as Imam.

"Brethren and Sisters, we are assembled to-day to celebrate the Eidul-Fitr, having passed through one month of rigorous fasting, the month of Ramazan. The obstention from food during the period of the day has the effect of clarifying the senses, of purifying the blood, and of elevating us in such a spiritual manner that we are drawn nearer to the Divine Presence. Those of you who were with us in our celebration of the wonderful night of Al-Kadr, the Night of Power, felt the spiritual upliftment on that occasion All tends to unite us with the One. The Holy Quran has told us distinctly that "Allah is One," and Islam is to establish on earth that great doctrine of Unity, which will weld the human fabric into one Universal Brotherhood. As on the night of Al Kadr the Quran says: "It is peace until the rising of the morn," and Islam is the essence of Peace, and is, therefore, the very religion for which a world wearyness is craving. We have passed through the purification of Ramazan, and this must reach our hearts and minds as well as our bodies. We must live in Islam, and thus be in reality brethren. Allah knows the secrets of all breasts, and when, in the still watches of the night we pray to Him, we feel immediately the Divine contact, and our being becomes uplifted. It is with great pleasure that I see in this large hall a company of sincere believers. It is better to have a few really sincere Muslims than a large company of nominal believers. Every person in this Hall has come to-day to join with the Faithful in offering our sincere prayers to Allah, and the real brotherhood of Islam is demonstrated by the various races assembled. I see before me many children. It is our duty to care for them, and to see that our little ones receive proper instruction in Islam, and in the practical precepts and ordinances which will make them good Muslims. The Western Islamic Association has in view the education of these little ones, who will one day take their place in the battle of life as stalwarts of Islam. The Holy Quran says: "Verily the true believers are brethren," and therefore it is our duty to know all our brethren here. It may be that they need some help. At my house recently I received a Muslim who was cold and hungry, unless that day he could pay some portion of his rent he was to turned into the street. We helped him and sent him him to another brother, who likewise came to his assistance. Here is the practical part of our charity. On those occasions it is usual for Muslims to give what they desire to help their fellow-beings, and this religious charity is doubly blessed. Let us think for a moment. We are not in a "Dar-ul-Islam" but rather have enemies around us who do not see eye to eye with us, lack understanding of our religion, and therefore are inclind to be our direct oppponents. Can we blame them? They know so little of Islam. Remember that the Holy Quran lays down distinctly our duties to Jews and Christians, and we must obey the Divine Decrees. Allah created the Jew and Christian as He did the Muslim. We must confer with them, must tell them of our beliefs, and if they reject Islam then they are loser but Islam has never forced its acceptance on anyone The Holy Quran says: "Let there be no compulsion in religion," and so in the lands of Islam, the Jew and Christian has had free exercise of his faith. Under the British Empire we have toleration in matters of religion, and the general public to-day is not the fanatical pubic of twenty years ago. When I embraced Islam over 26 years ago things were different. The late Syed Hasan Bilgrami said truthfully in those days: "If I attempted to preach Islam in Norwood I should be mobbed," such was London in those days in the matter of religious toleration. To-day, the decay of faith is responsible for a change, and the world is eagerly awaiting the Truth. G. Bernard Shaw has said that the West will embrace Islam, and others are of the same opinion. It is our duty as Muslims to present True Islam to these people. Not a man or woman here to-day but can be a missionary of the Truth, and it may be that ere long the Azan will ring out from the principal towns of Britain. The Holy Quran says: "When the help of Allah shall come and the victory, an... you see people entering the religion of Allah by troops." That is the glorious vista called up to-day, and we will see this occur in the West, as in the early days of Islam it did in the East.

The Fast of Ramazan teaches the rich and poor alike the real meaning of sacrifice, and it is necessary to put aside all thoughts of bitterness during this period We must be pure in mind and body, and thus realise the true meaning of the institution of Fasting. We should now go forward strengthened in mind and body to begin once more the life of a perfect Moomeen, a believer, and as the Holy Quran points out: "Turn aside evil with that which is better."

As Muslims in the West we must clasp hands, work side by side with renewed energy for the triumph of the Truth, fearing no one but Allah, Who will surely assist us. May the Peace and blessing of Allah be with us all."

The above is an extract from the Muslims embracing fraternine sermon, which was followed by ally.

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Bombay, Mar. 24.

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Yeotmal Fine	240	.....
Arvi Fine	240	.....
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Parbhani/Sailu		
Khandesh Fine	220	.....
Muthia Fine	225	.....
Muthia F.G.	220	.....
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	.....	.....
Purna F.G.G.S.	.....	.....
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.C.S.	.....	.....
Indore/Ujjain Fine	.. ..	.....
Burwah Sanavad Fine	235	.....
Surat Fine	.....	.....
Broach Fine	270	.....
Broach F.G.	265	.....
Westerns M.G.	.....	.....
Cambodia	.....	340
Miraj/Sangli	.....	275
Compta Good	.....	270
Jinja	.....	385
Busoga	.....	395

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Mar. 24.

3 1-2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/1b.
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4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 76/8.
4 1-2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94|15.
4 1-2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 86/6.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97/14.
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 96/3.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 100/12.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100|6
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101/2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102-2.
3 1-2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 105/4.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 73-8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 72|8
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 72/8.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 89/2
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103

FORWARD RATES.

1st April Settlement 3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 68-11-0.
5 per cent. 1945-55 Rs. 100-11-0
Tone of Market:—Very steady.

QUOTATION'S OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)

Bombay, Mar. 24.

KHADI:—

	Rs. a. p. Per lb.
Textile	0 10 3
Century	0 10 0
Karimbhay	0 8 9
Gold Mohor	0 10 0
Moon	0 10 3

LONG CLOTH (full weight 34/40 In.)

	Per lb.
Century 91½-92½	0 13 9
„ 6404-8705	0 14 0
Fazal (Mahal)	0 14 0
Pehlad	0 12 9
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	0 13 0
Manekji (Patangia)	0 13 3
Daud Sahib	0 13 6

LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202 5303

	Per lb.
Rachael Mill	0 14 6
David	0 14 0
Moon	0 14 0
Phoenix	0 0 0
Jam	0 12 6
Appollo	0 14 0

LONG CLOTH X Quality.

David	0 13 3
Swan Finlay	0 14 0
Appollo	0 13 6
Gold Mohor	0 13 6
Century	0 13 9

LONG CLOTH Satin Calendar 34-42 In.

	Per lb.
Textile (Hand)	0 13 0
Spring (Merchant)	0 13 0
Century (Bugle)	0 13 0
Appollo (Pyala)	0 12 9
Tata Mill (Darji)	0 13 3
Sakuntla	0 13 0
Manekji (Kunda)	0 11 9
Pehlad (Siwala)	0 12 0
Rachael	0 12 6
David	0 12 9
Maher	0 13 0
Kachhwa	0 12 3
Moon	0 12 6

LEPAD.

Spring	0 13 0
Textile	0 13 0
Century	0 13 0
David	0 13 0
Appollo	0 13 0

DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards.

	Rs. a. p. Per lb.
Spring (Balance)	0 14 9
Textile (Bycyile)	0 14 6
Jacob	0 14 3
David	0 14 3
Century	0 14 6
Mun Mill	0 14 6
3732 Moon	0 14 6
3842 Mayer	0 14 6

DHOOTIES 10 Yards.

Spring (Balance)	0 13 9
Textile (Bycycle)	0 13 6
Century	0 13 6
Jecob	0 13 3
Moon Mill	0 13 6
1386 Tata Per Piece	2 9 0
David	0 13 3

GIN COLOURED.

A 1515 Tulsidas	10 8 0
B 1515 Ratilal	11 4 0

MARKIN JAPAN:—

4488	0 0 0
8383	8 8 0
38	9 4 0
Yards 120	20 8 0
Yards 46 Chilli	0 0 0
9898	9 10 0
8015	8 6 0
9797	8 5 0
6300	0 0 0
44000	0 0
Karela	0 0 0
Peecn	11 4 0

BLACK CHECK.

5800 Sholapur	8 8 0

SALITA.

	Per lb.
Century	0 0 0
Tata	0 13 0
Spring (Merchant)	0 13 0

DUKDI Yards 12-13-14—

Kanta	0 15 9
Victoria	0 14 6
Phoenix	0 0 0
Framji	0 15 6

DHOTI FITA CHIRMA.

Yards 5 to 9

Chhawani	0 0 0
China	0 14 0
Moon	0 14 0
Phoenix	0 0 0
Maher	0 14 0
Simplex	0 13 4½

Yards. 10

Chhawani	0 0 0
China	0 14 0
Moon	0 14 0
Phoenix	0 0 0
Maher	0 14 0
Simplex	0 13 4½

Daily Weather Report.

POONA, March 24.

Yesterday's low pressure area has moved eastwards and local rain has fallen in Lower Burma and Assam.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair a quarter of inch, Rangoon and Tavoy one inct, Mergui half, Toungoo quarter, Gauhati one and half, Shilling three quarters and Tezpur a quarter.

Forecast: Continuation of rainfall in Assam and extension into Upper Burma and Bengal.

Earthquake report: Earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about one thousand two hundred miles away was recorded on the Bombay Seismographs at 1-4 a.m. Indian Standard Time on Monday the 24th March.—A.P.

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JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co., Ltd. has its Head Office in Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1930.

JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns in India.

BOMBAY MUSLIMS' REPLY TO SHAUKAT ALI.

—:o:—

Full Support To Independence Movement.

Scenes of great enthusiasm marked the proceedings of a mammoth meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay on Monday night at Madanpura. The audience gave the lie direct to the insidious campaign of libel against the Muslims by the Anglo-Indian Press and all those who miss no opportunity of crying from the house-tops that the Mussalmans as a community stood aloof in the great fight for Indian Independence. The principal speaker of the night was Maulana Zafar Ali Khan of the Punjab. Dr. Abdul Salam presided. The proceedings commenced with recitations from the Holy Quran.

Dr. Abdul Salam, Chairman of Maulana Shaukat Ali's Accounts Committee, who has enrolled himself as a Satyagrahi of the "A" Class, in his introductory speech referred to the great struggle that had been launched for the attainment of national independence. He explained the significance of the historic march of Mahatma Gandhi with his non-violent soldiers from the Sabarmati Ashram and how this pilgrimage for freedom had roused not only the country, but the whole world whose eyes were today turned towards India. What part were the Muslims going to play in this war of Independence? he asked. "Will you keep away from it? Do you not want Independence? If you want the Independence of India, then will you forthwith hasten to the Congress House and give your names as Satyagraha volunteers?" The huge audience with one voice cried "Yes" amidst enthusiastic cries of "Inquilab Zindabad", "Allah O Akbar", Hindu-Mussalman-ki-Jai, etc.

WHAT ISLAM STANDS FOR.

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan received great ovation when rose to address the meeting. The Maulana began with a quotation from the Holy Quran. In a speech replete with Quranic references he drew a vivid picture of the great part played by the Mussalman race in maintaining its independence and self-respect. Islam stood for unity, freedom and toleration. Islam never tolerated subjection to alien rule. But what was the position in the country to-day? While the good fight for Independence was being waged in the plains of Gujarat by Mahatma Gandhi, when the whole country had been deeply stirred, when everywhere one heard "Azadi, Azadi, Azadi" being repeated at the pitch of the voice, were the Mussalmans alone going to stand away? (Loud cries of "No, no.")

If they respected the injunctions of the holy prophet (on whom be peace), if they believed in the Holy Quran, it was their duty to enter the field before any other. He put a straight question and demanded a straight answer. Asked the Maulana: "Will you now join the Congress and ask soldiers of freedom plunge into the struggle without any reservations?" (Enthusiastic cries of "Yes, yes, and Allah-O-Akbar".) On hearing the enthusiastic response, the Maulana declared that the Mussalmans of Bombay had that night given the lie direct to the Anglo-Indian Press. He assured the "Times of India" (shame, shame) that the seven crores of Mussalmans of India would give a good account of themselves in the great fight despite the seemly differences which were made much of. He concluded his speech with a fervent appeal for Hindu-Muslim unity.

Mr. Mahomed Ibrahim moved the following resolution:—

"This public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay whole-heartedly supports the Independence movement of the Congress and assures it of its readiness to make every sacrifice."

In commending the resolution to the acceptance of the audience he declared that the Muslim youths were in no mood to listen to waverers and counsels of moderation.

Mr. Salamattullah seconded and Mr. Meherally supported the resolution which was passed unanimously amidst loud shouts of "Allah-O'-Akbar".

Mr. Abdul Hamid, Editor of the "Hilal" and "Payam-e-Mazdoor", moved another resolution congratulating the Meerut accused.

Mr. Bukharey also spoke and the resolution was also passed unanimously.

The meeting then dispersed amidst enthusiastic scenes at a late hour in the night.

LABOUR GOVT. GETS NEW LEASE.

—:o:—

Pact With Liberals Formed.

ELECTORAL REFORMS, THE CONDITION.

LONDON, Mar. 23.

Rugby.—The first step towards an entente between the Labour and Liberal Parties are now believed by newspapers to have been taken. The cessation of Liberal opposition to Government's Coal Bill is pointed to as indicating a measure of co-operation between the two parties.

NO GENERAL ELECTION.

The "Observer" says that this suggests an arrangement for a period on certain terms. If this is so it must change the whole face of politics. There would be no general election in May as has been predicted. Instead, the life of the present Government would be extended by Liberal consent for at least two years.

LIBERAL TERMS.

The Liberal terms are an open secret. Before another dissolution, electoral reform must be carried out so as to give Liberalism some fairer chance of representation. Electoral reform can not be carried out in all probability until late next year.

R. T. CONFERENCE.

The "Observer" points out that the prolongation of Government's tenure of office would mean that the Premier would preside over the forthcoming Imperial Conference and over the Indian Conference next autumn. There would be a vital gain to the public interests in that national politics would not be thrown into the melting-pot immediately after the publication of the Simon Commission's Report.

BARGAIN HUNTERS.

The "Sunday Times" also says that an understanding has been reached whereby if Government are able to carry the Coal Bill, they will lend a sympathetic ear to Liberal grievances in regard to electoral system. It points out that with the passage of the Coal Bill the contentious part of Government's programme for the session should be practically out of the way.—B. O. W.

—:o:—

Premier's Message To Constituents.

LONDON, March 23.

Premier MacDonald in a message to his constituents reiterates that the present Parliament ought to last for at least two years, but adds: "The Government's position in the House of Commons deprives us of the final word in the matter." He further adds:—"We have a big programme. We shall pursue it till our opponents prevent us doing what we think is best for the nation, but the country in the present serious slump in world trade does not want to be distracted with a General Election."—Reuter.

REVOLT OF THE SCOUTS.

—:o:—

'A Lead From Dharwar.

WILL SALUTE ONLY NATIONAL FLAG.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, March 23.

The much vaunted Bombay Karnataka Scout Rally, the second of its kind, which was fixed for the 26th, 27th and the 28th instant in Dharwar,, and which the Governor was going to visit has come to the ground with a crash. The publicity officer Mr. D. P. Karmarkar, M.A., LL.B., resigned first, seeing that at such a political crisis in the country the Governor was invited. Then the Youth League appealed to the Scout-world to boycott the whole official-run show. The third step was a declaration by a set of patrol leaders that they would not join unless the National Flag alone was hoisted, the National song alone was sung, and Khaddar uniforms alone were allowed. The organisers then met hurriedly in a conclave and postponed the rally ostensibly for small-pox (there is almost nil here) and for the awkward examination time. But they must be knowing in their hearts the real cause!

ATTEMPT TO BREAK HINKLER'S RECORD.

—:o:—

50-Year Old New Zealander's Venture.

LONDON, Mar. 24.

Fifty year old New Zealander Parkerson who left Lympne in a light aeroplane on an attempt to beat Bert Hinkler's record for fight to Australia, crashed 30 miles from Paris. He has not been injured but the machine has been wrecked.—Reuter.

NEW IRAQUI CABINET FORMED.

—:o:—

Progressive Non-Party Combine.

BUT ITS LIFE IS PRECARIOUS.

BAGHDAD, March 23.

The King asked Nuri Pasha to form a Cabinet and the following Cabinet was installed to-day:—

Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs—Nuri Pasha.

Minister of Interior—Jamil Beg Madfai.

Minister of Finance—Ali Jawdat Beg.

Minister of Justice—Jamal Beg Baban.

Minister of Defence—Jafar Pasha El Askari.

Minister of Communications and Works—Jamil Pasha ar Rawi

Minister of Education—Abdul Hussein Chelaby.

The new Cabinet is a combination of Progressives and non-party men. An early prorogation, therefore, is likely as the Progressives have already announced that they will not support any Government unless all Ministers are Progressives. By November Nuri Pasha hopes to strengthen his position. Meantime it is reliably reported that King Faisal will soon visit London with the Premier and others to reopen negotiations on the diplomatic questions at issue and also for a new Anglo-Iraq treaty.—Reuter.

EARL BALFOUR'S FUNERAL

—:o:—

Simple And Touching CereMony.

RUGBY, Mar. 23.

The Earl of Balfour was buried yesterday at Whittinghame, in Scotland with a simple ceremony. Six of his oldest servants carried the remains from the country church to a farm cart on which he was borne to the burial ground nearly a mile away. On the oak coffin was the simple inscription "Arthur James, Earl of Balfour, 1848 to 1930." Three other farm carts carrying floral tributes followed. The memorial service which was held in Westminster Abbey was impressive in a different way.

In the Abbey was gathered a congregation representing all spheres of national life—politics science, literature and art. The Duke of York represented the King. The Premier, Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Baldwin were present and the Diplomatic Corps were fully represented.—B. O. W.

Armed Police Guard The Gods!

NASIK TEMPLES KEPT CLOSED.

"UNTOUCHABLES" WON'T FLINCH.

Dr. N. D. Savarkar, Dr. M. B. Udgaonkar and Mr. B. V. Dhadphale, have issued the following statement about the Nasik Satyagraha:—

Having read in the Press a glowing account of the spontaneous demonstration organised and Satyagraha started by our untouchable brethren at Nasik, we decided to see things with our own eyes, with a view to ascertain the correct facts. We are convinced that untouchability is a stain on Hindu Society and is incompatible with the rising aspirations and self-respect of Indians. We, therefore, paid a visit to Nasik and saw the manner in which Satyagraha is being carried on. The temple gates are all locked and the gates are strongly guarded by armed police. In front of the gates, we found batches of men and women of the untouchable class peacefully squatting or standing and performing inspiring and devout "Bhajans" accompanied by music. They are determined to remain perfectly non-violent and if necessary, to disregard Government Orders to disperse if unjustly passed. We found the women particularly devout and their faces were beaming with a devotional fervour. They propose not to allow any touchable to enter unless they are also admitted into the temples, as they arrived at the gates earlier had the prior right of entry.

HOW "CASTE" PEOPLE VIEW IT.

We interviewed the prominent citizens of both the "Sanatanist" as well as those who favoured temple entry for the untouchables. We found the Sanatanist Section were unable to advance any arguments and they were not prepared to listen to logic or reason or to adduce it. The Temple Entry Sahayak Section seemed to be afraid of the majority of the so-called Sanatanist Section who had threatened them with dire penalty including physical violence. We found that there is a large class of people both amongst the educated and the uneducated, who owing to the changed conditions of the Hindu Society, are definitely in favour of allowing the untouchables to enter the temple on the same footing of equality as other Caste Hindus. But these people are indifferent and do not care either to express their views or to afford active assistance to the Satyagrahis. There are some, who are prejudiced against personalities and mix other irrelevant issues, social or political, with the question of temple entry.

Our own view is that this movement has not come a day too soon. It is being carried on in a perfectly non-violent and legitimate manner. The Satyagrahis do not seek any favour but are only trying to vindicate a great truth, taking their stand on their readiness to suffer. Their discipline and organisation are wonderful. Their leader told us that they would not flinch at any hardship imposed either by Government or by the touchables, but will suffer till the last man and last rupee are spent. He is prepared to compromise on the footing that they should be allowed to do "Darshan" from any distance, which may be prescribed in the case of other so-called touchables, but the limit must be common to all. We appeal to our countrymen to assist the cause of Nasik Satyagraha with men and money. Is there no chivalry in Hindu Youth and amongst the large body of our student population? They should go to show their readiness to suffer along with our brave untouchable brothers and sisters in the case of truth.

MEERUT ACCUSED DISALLOWED INTERVIEW WITH DEFENCE COMMITTEE SECRETARY.

Judge Says He Has No Jurisdiction.

ACCUSEDS' OBJECTIONS OVERRULED.

MEERUT, Mar. 24.

In the Meerut alleged conspiracy case to-day evidence relating to searches made in connection with the arrest of Spratt, Muzaffar Ahmed, Ajodhya Prasad and Shamsul Huda was given.

Sardar Nathu Singh was examined at length by Mr. Mitter for the prosecution. A large number of exhibits alleged to have been recovered from the search of the accused was filed.

Dr. Adhikary objected to the book "Life of Lenin" being admitted as an exhibition on the ground that it was not writen by a co-accused, nor did it deal with matter relevant to the issue. It was written by a bourgeoise author from the point of view of the anti-Communist. Besides, it did not deal with Leninism. It belonged to world history and as such could not be evidence of any value against the accused.

Mr. Mitter, replying said that it was not necessary that the book should be written by a co-accused. The book was found with the accused. It dealt with the life story of the Leader of Russian revolution. The accused were charged with conspiracy to bring about a Bolshevik revolution. The possession of Balshevik literature showed the interest of the accused in the subject.

The judge overruled the objection.

JUDGE DISALLOWS ALL OBJECTIONS.

Mr. Mitter explained the contents of a large number of documents alleged to have been recovered in the search of several accused. The objections raised by the accused were argued and finally the Judge disallowed all of them.

Dange objected to the book "Gandhi versus Lenin" which was published in 1921 being filed as an exhibit. This was also disallowed. Dange complained that Mr. Gupta, Secretary of the Defence Committee was not granted an opportunity to interview the accused by the Superintendent of Police during lunch time.

COURT HAS NO JURISDICTION.

The Court said that it had no jurisdiction in the matter of interviews which were regulated by the Superintendent and against whose decision the accused could appeal to higher Police authorities.

The Court rose for the day.—A. P.

MEERUT SCHOOOLBOYS PROTEST.

—:o:—

Authorities Threaten Closing Down of School For 15 Days.

MEERUT, Mar. 24.

The students of C. A. B. High School observed a complete hartal to-day. The following order has been posted on the gates of the school:—

If the students do not attend the C. A. B. High School and abstain from attendance on or from Monday, the 24th March, the School will remain closed for a period of 15 days with effect from March 24.

The order is issued from the Office of the Cantonment authorities, by Brigadier President of the Cantonment Board, and bears the date 22nd March.

It is understood that the Board will cancel the order of suspension of the teacher, Mr. Shitalpersad.—Free Press.

NAVAL CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Officially Not Yet Wrecked.

EXPERTS WORKING ON FIGURES.

LONDON, Mar. 24.

The United Kingdom Delegation to the Naval Conference and an hour later the American Delegation met at Downing Street this morning to survey the general position. The British circles state that the Conference is officially not yet wrecked. It is unlikely that it will end this week. Experts are still working on the figures.

The statement that French Delegation has quitted London for good is incorrect. M. Dumesnil returned to-day, M. Pietri comes to-morrow and M. Briand probably later but nothing is known of M. Tardieu's plans.

Conversations will continue with view to seeing what can be done. There will be no plenary session this week.—Reuter.

"ENGLISHMAN" CHANGES FORM.

—:o:—

To Be Out As A Weekly.

CALCUTTA, March 24.

Proprietors of the "Englishman" decided with effect from Monday next to discontinue the daily publication of that paper and to publish it as a weekly on Mondays only. The policy of the paper will remain unaltered.

The paper was established in 1821 and the present is the 109th year of its existance. During the period the paper has been voicing the Conservative interests in India.

The announcement has been received with a shock among journalists circles.—Free Press.

"ENGLISHMAN" DAILY DIES.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, March 24.

The "Englishman" formally announces this morning that it will close down as a daily from 31st March.—A. P.

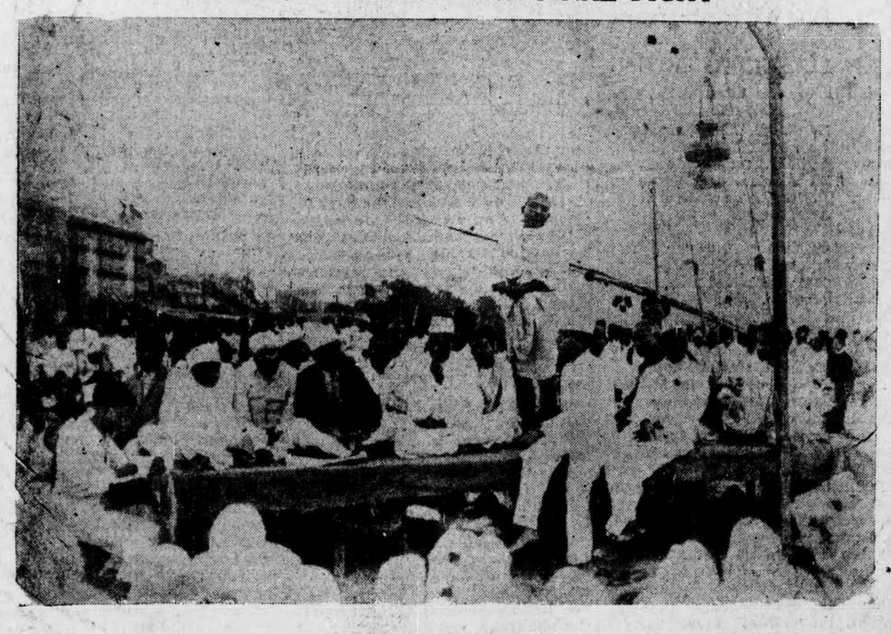
Hartal For Receiving Governor!

—:o:—

LUCKNOW, Mar. 24.

Barabanki observed complete "hartal" on the arrivals of the Governor on the 21st. A batch of volunteers from Lucknow under the leadership of Mr. Mohanlal Saxenna reached Barabanki on the 20th and held meetings and paraded the streets.—Free Press.

BOMBAY'S PART IN "THE FINAL FIGHT"



A mammoth meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held on the Chowpatty sands on Sunday when Maulana Zafar Alikhan and the Andhra leaders spoke on, "Our Final Fight". Seth Jamanlal Bajaj Presided In the picture Mr. B. Sambamurthi is seen addressing the meeting.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL. FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

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